The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

A BRAVE POLICEMAN

Trampled Under the Hoofs of a Runaway Team.

HE SEIZED THE HORSES AND THUS SAVED THE LIVES OF SEVERAL CHILDREN.

But Was Kicked Down and Run Over by a Heavy Truck—It is Not Thought That He Will Recover.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 20.—While trying to stop a team of maddened runaway horses drawing a heavy empty flour truck in Pike slip last night Patrolman James Lyons, of the Madison Street Station, was probably fatally injured. Although only six months on the force Lyon's deed of heroism is worthy of the "Old Guard."

The truck is owned by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company. It was halted in front of the mills at Cherry and Pike slip about 6.30 P. M., while the driver, Jerry Boyle, of N. 74 Pike street, went into the office to report upon his deliveries. Suddenly the horses broke into a mad gallop down the street to Pier 10, where they are stabled every night.

There is a steep grade at this point and the slip is the playground after the warehouses are closed for the children of the teeming tenements in the neighborhood. About a score of the little ones were playing marbles and tops on the cobblestones directly in the path of the team.

Policeman Lyons was standing at the corner of Water street. As the horses galloped down he knew that death or serious accident might happen to some one if they were unchecked. Dashing into the roadway, he seized the reins of the off horse. Maddened by being stopped in its flight to its corn bin and stall, the creature beat its fore hoofs upon the policeman's body and legs. He hung bravely on until, stunned and bleeding from the iron hammers, he dropped to the ground.

Over his body pounded the iron hammers, and then came the massive iron wheels. The two off ones passed over him diagonally from the left lower ribs to the right shoulder. Then the horses continued on their gallop to the stables.

Policemen McNulty and Hayes, who had witnessed the accident from their posts, rushed down. Lyons was lying on his back, bleeding profusely from the nose. His uniform was almost torn to pieces. The hair was nearly all torn away from the back of his head as a result of his having been dragged over the rough stones for several feet. There was also a big hole in the head.

"Send for a priest," murmured the unfortunate man. "I'm dying."

Hayes tried to utter a few words of cheer, while McNulty rushed off to turn in an ambulance call, and get a clergyman from St. Theresa's Church in Rutgers street. Father Lynch responded, and after receiving the rites of the Church Lyons sank back unconscious.

Then he was tenderly lifted into the ambulance and carried to Gouverneur Hospital. There it was found that his body was a mass of wounds and bruises, his face almost cut to pieces, several of his ribs and collar bone broken. There were also evidences of fearful internal injuries. It was not thought last night that the brave policeman could recover.

He is thirty years old, unmarried, and lives with two sisters at No. 57 Mansin street. Driver Boyle was not arrested.

SKIPS WITH $600.

A Southern Railway Ticket Agent Goes Wrong.

Special to The Tribune.

Richmond, Va., May 20.—It is believed here that the right name of Thomas E. Stewart, the young man accused of defaulting in the sum of $600, as assistant ticket agent of the Southern Railway in Manchester, is really William Hawley, formerly of Indiana. Hawley was in the employ of a railroad company at Jeffersonville, that State, some years ago, when he is said to have become involved in debt by gambling. He afterwards skipped the town with about $5,000 of the railroad company's money and went to Canada. His friends in Indiana did not hear from him after his departure.

About two months ago a gentleman from Jeffersonville met Hawley in Richmond, called him by name, and asked him if he had ever settled his little difficulties in Jeffersonville.

Hawley replied that he had, but asked his friend not to mention that he was here. He added that he was going under the name of Stewart and was trying to do right.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

A Sleepy Engineer Turns Water Into a Dry Boiler.

Pen Argyl, Pa., May 20.—An engineer of the Crown State Company named George S. Bartholomew was blown to pieces this morning by the explosion of a boiler. It is supposed that Bartholomew fell asleep and on awakening found the boiler dry and turned on a full force of water, which caused the boiler to explode. Parts of the exploded boiler were blown a distance of two hundred yards. A Hungarian who was working a hundred yards from where the explosion occurred, was struck by a flying missile and is thought to be fatally injured.

Bartholomew's sister Emma attempted to commit suicide when she heard of her brother's death, by throwing herself into the burning engine-house. She was rescued, but is badly burned.

NO CONCLUSION REACHED.

By the Senate Sub-Committee on Interstate Commerce on Pooling Bill.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—No final conclusion was reached to-day by the sub-committee of the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce, appointed for the purpose of considering the propriety of the pooling bill. Another meeting will be held before any recommendation is determined upon.

It is probable that the sub-committee will embody the suggestions of the commissioners, and hope to report their conclusions at the next regular meeting of the full committee.

MIMI KING "GENERAL" COXEY.

Eugene V. Debs to Lead an Industrial Army.

Special to The Tribune.

Chicago, Ill., May 20.—Eugene V. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union, comes to the front with a unique proposal. He has announced his intention to establish a co-operative society of the "Unemployed of Utah," and will lead an "Industrial Army" of half a million souls out of "this land of bondage" across the mountains to the new "promised land." Debs says that the "Industrial Army" will evacuate Chicago the latter part of June.

New Recruits to the Striking Tailors.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 20.—The Lithuanian Tailors' Union, numbering fifteen hundred men, joined the strikers today. At a meeting of the Progressive Tailors' Union, held this morning, they urged their two thousand members to strike immediately.

The fifth day of the sweat-shop strike shows no decrease in enthusiasm. There is no weakening of the solid front they present to the manufacturers.

YOUNG SPORT GOT GAY

VAN AUKEN WAS BETRAYED BY AN ACTRESS.

Sad Story of a Washington Boy Who Was Out In High Life—Arrested on Several Charges of Forgery.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 20.—J. E. Van Auken, a 19-year-old boy whose father, Mr. F. L. Van Auken, is a well-known real estate broker on F street, is under arrest in New York city on several charges of forgery. He was taken before Justice Mott for a preliminary hearing Tuesday afternoon, and held for trial under $500 bail.

Van Auken left here for New York about two months ago with a company of variety performers, who had been playing at a local theatre. He had no money, and it is said that in order to obtain the means to travel he frequently signed the name of his father and another relative to checks. These were cashed and nothing was said about them, but recently Van Auken, not content with simply signing his father's name to the checks, forged a certification of its genuineness, using the name of C. P. Williams, cashier of the West End National Bank of this city. Two such forgeries were committed, it is said, the first check having been passed on the First National Bank of Brooklyn and the second on the Citizens' National Bank of Meriden, Conn.

Van Auken is ahead of several of the large hotels of New York, it is said, to the extent of many dollars, and, under the name of Roston E. Van Renssaleur, ran bills at restaurants, livery stables, and florists'. His arrest was caused by a young woman who is connected with the variety stage in New York and who claims Van Auken promised to marry her. He took her to theatres and gave her flowers and swell suppers, but she decided finally that he was deceiving her. She heard that detectives were looking for a man who had swindled the proprietors of the Hotel Imperial out of $50 and she sent them a photograph of Van Auken. It was the right man, and they went immediately to her apartments to arrest him. When they arrived the woman had accused Van Auken of deceiving her and was thrashing him over the head with a stout leathern belt. The police locked him up, and he is still in custody.

While in New York Van Auken sent for a companion, who lives in Alexandria, named Ernest Milburn. The latter joined Van Auken in New York, and, it is understood, participated in some of his escapades. Milburn returned home last night. Van Auken's father said yesterday that he had not heard from his son, and unless he did so would not communicate with the New York authorities. He said his son had been in delicate health for a long time and subject to morbid spells, during which times he had no control over him. A short time before the inaugural ball young Van Auken asked his father for $50. The request was refused, and the boy walked out of the house and did not return. That was the last seen of him by his family.

OATES DODD NUPTIALS.

The Editor of the North Carolina Baptist Weds a Well Known Winston Lady.

Special to The Tribune.

Winston-Salem, May 20.—Today at the elegant home of Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Brown, on Second street, there occurred a marriage which was of more than passing interest. The groom was Editor John A. Oates, of The North Carolina Baptist, and the bride was Mrs. Emma Estelle Dodd, sister to Mrs. Dr. Brown.

Only intimate friends were in attendance, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Brown. The bride is an estimable lady, and has a host of admiring friends in the city. The groom, Mr. Oates, is well known throughout the State as the able editor of The North Carolina Baptist, one of the Baptist organs of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Oates will spend about ten days on a bridal tour to points of interest, and are to be at home after June 1, at Fayetteville.

The Tribune extends congratulations and best wishes to Editor and Mrs. Oates, and trusts that theirs may be a long and happy wedded life.

MOST FIENDISH CRIME

Murders His Wife and Casts Body Into Vat of Quick Lime.

REMAINS PARTIALLY CONSUMED

STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST THE MAN WHO IS UNDER ARREST.

Mrs. Luetgart, the Murdered Woman, Left Home Accompanied by Her Husband Saturday Night—The Authorities Making Investigation.

Special to The Tribune.

Chicago, May 20.—Adolph I. Luetgert, the well-known sausage manufacturer of this city, is locked in a cell at the police station charged with the awful crime of murdering his wife by casting her into a vat of quick lime. The murder was carefully planned and executed in Leutgert's sausage factory in Diversay avenue about 10:30 o'clock Saturday night, as heretofore stated in these dispatches.

The remains of Mrs. Luetgert were partially consumed by quick lime and then cremated in a furnace after her husband had choked her into insensibility. Of course this evidence is only circumstantial, but the officers announce that it is sufficiently strong to warrant Luetgert's incarceration.

Two rings have been found in the vat where the body was partially consumed, and have been identified as those worn by Mrs. Luetgert. A sediment of dissolved flesh and bone was in the bottom of the vat. In the furnace of a smokehouse near where the vat is situated some portions of a human skull were found, together with remnants of the larger joints of a human skeleton.

The knowledge that Mrs. Luetgert, accompanied by her husband, went from their residence to the factory at 10 o'clock Saturday night when she was last seen alive adds weight to these particles of evidence. That night Luetgert securely fastened the doors leading to that part of the basement where the vats and smokehouses are located, and later on in the night turned on the steam in the vats. The steam that makes the houses a seeting furnace was turned on also. After spending the night in his factory, Luetgert told his children their mother had left the city on a visit.

The above is an outline of the story as told by the assistant State's attorney.

Luetgert has expressed a willingness to talk if the police will give him a chance.

Several days after the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, her relatives called on the police authorities and reported her missing. Luetgert also offered a reward of $200 for her discovery. He also went so far as to threaten to bring suit for abandonment against his wife. This aroused the suspicions of the authorities who began an inquiry which resulted as above.

The arrest of Adolph Luetgert, president of the Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company, for the murder of his wife, has recalled and may lead to the investigation of a murder which took place eighteen years ago. At that time Luetgert was a saloonkeeper and had a place of business at Cylbourn and Webster avenues. The victim was Hugh McGowan, whose only son, James McGowan, now resides at No. 58 Lewis street.

Additional developments in the mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Luetgert have led to the firm belief that if Luetgert killed her he did so without any help. There will be no attempt to find any accomplices or make further arrests. A witness was found today who is said to have told the police he heard screams coming from the sausage factory the night Mrs. Luetgert is believed to have been killed.

As a result of their search today the police claim to have discovered a blood-stained chisel in Luetgert's sleeping room in the factory, and stains having every appearance of blood on the walls of Luetgert's office in the factory.

A piece of dress goods partly eaten by acid was found in the vat adjoining the one in which Mrs. Luetgert's wedding ring was found.

About half way between the vats and the furnace was discovered what is firmly believed to be a small portion of the woman's body.

Near the vat in which Mrs. Luetgert's body is supposed to have been consumed were found pieces of burlaps partly destroyed by acid.

Luetgert was arraigned in court today. At the request of the State's attorney a continuance was granted for five days to give the police time in which to finish their quest for evidence of the murder. The court refused to release Luetgert on bail, and he was taken to the county jail.

Fatal Wreck of a Hand Car.

Paducah, Ky., May 20.—Supervisor Will Alfred was instantly killed, Section Foreman Andy Kelly fatally wounded and three others badly injured across the river from this place this morning. The men were on a hand car going at a rapid gait when a jack screw fell from the car in front of the wheels and derailed it. The five occupants were thrown headlong from the car, Alfred being thrown in front and the wheels passing over his abdomen. He leaves a wife.

The Usual Spanish Declaration.

Madrid, May 20.—A semi-official declaration is issued to the effect that Spain will never agree to the sale of Cuba nor to foreign mediation in a "question which she regards as exclusively concerning herself."

HE HAS DISAPPEARED

A Boston Bank Looking for Their Messenger.

A NINETEEN YEAR OLD BOY

WHO WAS ON AN ERRAND TO THE CLEARING HOUSE.

He Stopped at Different Banks, Made the Necessary Statements and Wound up Missing With About $30,000.

Boston, May 20.—Albert M. King, the nineteen-year-old messenger boy of the Boylston National Bank, is missing, together with about $20,000 in cash and a $10,000 United States certificate, not negotiable except between banks. King started for the clearing house at 10:15 this morning to settle the balance against the bank, and on the way, according to instructions, transacted other business, involving something like $15,000. As he did not return to the bank by 1 o'clock, the officials grew anxious and made a search for the messenger, besides notifying the police, but up to the present hour they have been unable to ascertain his whereabouts.

King has been employed at the Boylston Bank about two years, coming highly recommended, and his honesty was never questioned. He has carried as much as $100,000 of the bank's money at a time on previous occasions, and has never lost a dollar. He lived with his father, who is employed by the South End National Bank. When young King left the bank this morning for the clearing house the balance against the bank was $15,590.71. To pay this he received an order on the Union National for $25,000, the remainder to be returned to the Boylston Bank. Besides this, King was instructed to go to the Freeman's National Bank, at 64 Summer street, and collect $20,000, which he was to carry to the National Bank of Commerce, and pay it there.

King appeared at the Freeman's Bank and drew the $20,000 which he was to pay at the National Bank of Commerce. Then about half an hour later he called at the Union Bank, where $25,000 was paid to him, $15,000 in cash, and a United States certificate for $10,000. About 11:30 o'clock King reached the clearing house. He paid over the $15,000 in cash, which he had received from the Union Bank, and in order to balance the account he had to take $590.71 from the $20,000 which he should have paid to the National Bank of Commerce. Here all trace of the messenger was lost.

As nearly as can be figured, King had in his pocket, when he left the clearing house the $20,000, minus the $590.71 which he paid to the clearing house, and the $10,000 certificate. King is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 145 pounds, is thin faced and light complexion, with light hair. He was dressed in a brown suit of clothes and wore a brown derby.

LITERATURE AND MATRIMONY.

Two Interesting Events in a Day's History of the Twin City.

Special to The Tribune.

Winston, N. C., May 20.—President Alderman, of the University, delivered the literary address at the commencement of Salem Boys' School tonight. The attendance was large, the address excellent and the effect fine.

John A. Oates, Jr., editor of The North Carolina Baptist, and Miss Emma Dodd, both of Fayetteville, were married here this morning. Rev. H. A. Brown officiated. They left on the 10:36 train on a northern bridal tour.

LULA HURST'S POWER.

The Strong Girl, Now Married, Will Reveal Secrets.

Chattanooga, May 20.—Lula Hurst, the young woman who performed wonderful feats of strength a few years ago, is coming in for a share of public notice again, after several years of retirement in which she was almost forgotten. It is announced that Mrs. Paul Y. Atkinson, for many years a resident of Chattanooga, but now living in Atlanta, will in a few days present to the public a full explanation of the marvelous feats which made her famous throughout the country when a young girl. Mrs. Atkinson, it will be remembered, was the famous Lula Hurst, who astonished people wherever she went by her remarkable exhibitions of strength.

She moved chairs on which large men sat heavily, she wrested canes and umbrellas from vigorous hands, and she bent arms to which muscles much larger than her own should have given rigidity. Her managers talked of "odic force," and the grave amateurs of psychical research nodded wise approval, but persons of less dignity soon came forward and demonstrated that Lula was marvelous only for her skill with which she took advantage of the laws for force and motion, for the often convincing ingenuousness of her claim not to know the source of her powers.

Mrs. Atkinson has just completed a book in which she relates how all these tricks were performed and goes so thoroughly into details that any one can perform them. The book is now being printed and will make its appearance in a few days. It is being awaited with much interest by all who have heard of the seemingly marvelous powers of the lady.

SAGASTA TO THE FRONT.

He Declares the Truce Granted by the Liberals Is at an End.

Madrid, May 20.—Ex-Premier Sagasta, the liberal leader, who presided at liberal meeting last night, made a violent attack upon the government, during which he declared that the truce granted by the liberals was at an end. He wound up his speech by saying that the policy of the government was most dangerous, and that it must be vigorously opposed.

Pope Presides Over the Consistory.

Special to The Tribune.

Rome, May 20.—The Pope presided over the consistory which was held this morning for the purpose of obtaining adhesion of bishops in the coming canonization of saints. Thirty cardinals, one hundred archbishops, bishops and patriarchs were present. After the delivery of the papal allocution relative to the new saints, the consistory proceeded with the casting of votes.

"Coin" Harvey vs. Carlisle.

Special to The Tribune.

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—When it was announced today that the silver Democrats had secured "Coin" Harvey to lecture here next week, the desciples of honest money put on foot a movement to induce ex-Secretary Carlisle to answer Mr. Harvey. It is generally understood that Mr. Carlisle will accept the invitation.

Steinitz Arrives.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 20.—William Steinitz, the celebrated chess player, arrived here this morning from Hamburg.

THEY WILL ESTABLISH MORE

NEW POST OFFICES TO BE ESTABLISHED WHERE NECESSARY.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Inaugurates New Policies.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has inaugurated a new policy as to the establishment of postoffices. The last administration exercised a very conservative policy in dealing with this question, holding that there were already too many offices in operation and that it would be better as a general proposition not to have the offices too close together.

The present regime has determined to establish offices wherever any reasonable amount of business can be secured with the idea of accommodating as many people as possible. While some attention is being paid to the rule that offices generally should not be closer together than three miles, this is not a fixed limit and many exceptions have been made. The scheme is to provide mail facilities wherever there is a sufficient number of people or amount of business that would make it pay, such questions as location near a star or other route, however, of course figuring in the matter.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.

Passes All the Men in Union Theological Seminary.

New York, May 20.—The Union Theological Seminary last evening conferred upon a young woman in her twenty-first year the highest honors it has in its power to bestow.

The recipient is Miss Emilie Grace Briggs, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, professor of Biblical history in the seminary, whom the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church suspended for heresy.

Miss Briggs is the first woman who ever was graduated from the institution, which is, perhaps, the foremost in the church, and held its sixty-first commencement last night.

The young woman carried off first honors, passing all the men in a large class.

Not only did she receive her sheepskin from the seminary, but she was the first to receive the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, conferred by the Board of Regents of the University of New York upon graduates from the Union Seminary for the first time last night. And with the degree came the additional honor of "summa cum laude."

To those who know Miss Briggs intimately the distinction she won, high as it is, is not unexpected. She was educated in a private school, but her best instructor was her father. When she was very young she displayed a remarkable scholastic bent. In his long fight with the ecclesiastic authorities she was her father's confidant and adviser. It was she who gave him his chief aid in preparing his masterly defense.

It is rather remarkable that the utterances which called forth the long fight were made at a commencement seven or eight years ago.

Dr. Briggs was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned members of the faculty of the seminary. His chair of Biblical history is one of the most important. He was one of the first advocates of the higher criticism. In an address to graduates he declared, among other things, that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, and that Isaiah did not write one-half of the book that bears his name.

In these later days such a declaration would not make such a stir as it did then. But Dr. Briggs' prominent position as a teacher in a great theological institution gave his utterances added importance.

He was tried by the New York Presbytery. The case went before the Synod of the State of New York. Then it went to the General Assembly, which met in Detroit. It was finally disposed of by the General Assembly, which met in Washington in 1894. Dr. Briggs was suspended for heresy.

He was not deposed from the faculty of the seminary, because his colleagues believed in him. But while he retains his chair, he is not permitted to take an active part in the college's work. His daughter has studied constantly under his direction.

AN HISTORICAL LETTER

Now in the Possession of Captain Sheppard of Kentucky.

BY EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE WHICH WAS WRITTEN TO JEFFERSON DAVIS AT WASHINGTON

Just Before the War—The Letter Was Taken From the House of the Confederacy's President by an Old Union Soldier.

Special to The Tribune.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 20.—Captain Jacob Sheppard, of this city, is the possessor of a rather interesting and historical letter, written by an ex-President of the United States to one who was subsequently more conspicuous in our country's history.

The letter purports to have been written by ex-President Franklin Pierce to Jeff Davis, the Confederate chieftain, just prior to the gathering of the war-clouds that culminated in the storm of battle.

Captain Sheppard purchased the letter at Carrollton, Ky., after the war, of an ex-soldier, who claimed to have taken it from the home of Jeff Davis during the civil conflict. Following is a copy of the letter, which is written in a rather peculiar style, on rather peculiar paper.

"Clarendon Hotel, January 6, 1860.

"My Dear Friend: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shipley, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard in 1860, than under the auspices of any other leader. This feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for the 'coming man.' One who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians—a man naturally fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism.

"Colonel Seymour (Thomas H.) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shipley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the running debates in Congress public justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our minds at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling prompting at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who respect their political obligations and those who apparently have no imputing power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts.

"Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood, and if through the madness of Northern abolitionism that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred.

"Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming spring, that while our union meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which, in the cause of 'personal liberty,' have been placed upon our statute books. I shall look with deep interest and not without hope for a decided change in this matter. Ever and truly, your friend.

"FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"Hon. Jeff Davis, Washington, D. C."

PREVIOUS QUESTION ORDERED.

Bailey's Antagonism to Relief Resolution Unavailing.

Washington, May 20.—The Senate resolution appropriationg $50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba was taken up by the House today. Mr. Dalzell, from the committee on rules, reported a rule for the consideration of the resolution. Bailey offered a minority report for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, but Speaker Reed would not let Bailey submit his report. On demand for the previous question, the House voted—yeas, 153; nays, 84. Action today is a fair indication of what will happen to the Morgan resolution if it should come over from the Senate.

The Cuban resolution was brought up in the Senate again today. Senator Thurston made a speech in favor of passing the belligerency resolution. He said: "It is time for this country to write a new chapter in international law, even if it has to be done with cannon and sword."

In the House the previous question was ordered on the debate, which will run two hours, when it is believed the resolution will pass and go to the President.

THE STRIKING TAILORS

Will Hold an Immense Mass Meeting Next Week.

THE WANT OF PUBLIC SYMPATHY

THE OBJECT OF THIS BIG MEETING IS TO CONVINCE PEOPLE

That the Garment Worker's Grievance Justify Them in Striking—The Strike Spreads to Philadelphia, Also to Newark.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 20.—The various branches of the United Garment Workers of America expect to hold a public demonstration early next week that they say will be unparalleled by any other movement of the kind. Committees to supervise this mass-meeting have been appointed, and they began early this morning to notify the branches of the garment-making trade of their intentions, and solicit their co-operation. Leader Schoenfeld was in his office early this morning organizing the work. There are nearly one hundred committees to look after.

"This movement," said Schoenfeld to a Mail and Express reporter, "grew out of the various mass-meetings we have been holding. Our object is to set in motion a tidal wave that will carry public sentiment in our favor. The demonstration will either be held in Madison Square Garden or Union Square, more probably in the latter place.

"Labor organizations throughout the city are in sympathy with us, and will assist us. All the branches, on the evening of the mass-meeting, will assemble in the neighborhood of Walhalla Hall and march to the meeting place. Perhaps there will be 25,000 men and women in line—maybe more. We are anxious to have the public know the true situation, and this is our object in holding this meeting. We want to show that our strike is just."

The Executive Committee of the Garment makers this morning began the task of formulating the wage scale. One faction approves of the weekly wage system, while another wants the piecework system. When the scale is definitely fixed it will be sent to the various unions affiliated with the United Garment makers of America for ratification, after which it will be submitted to the contractors. The contractors who agree to its terms, and bind themselves to live up to its provisions, can then open up their shops on a union basis.

When Leader Schoenfeld was asked about the report that the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation would make an effort to adjust the difficulties, he replied that the union would be willing to allow any commission or society to investigate existing conditions.

Several contractors, the strike leader say, have announced their intention of using their influence in forcing the manufacturers to advance the present scale of wages. The majority of the contractors disapprove of this policy. They say that the exisiting prices are higher than they have ever been. The strikers say they have never received so little money for their work, and that ten years ago they were earning from $20 to $30 a week.

A committee from the Women Tailors' Union called at strike headquarters to-day and held a conference with the Executive Board. The board authorized a meeting of the women's branch to-morrow night, at No. 209 east Broadway. John Swinton, Nora Reilly, Minnie Posen and others will speak. About 1,500 women engaged in the tailoring trade are affected by the strike in the city.

It is reported that Jacob Barondess is making a tour of the Eastern manufacturing centers, with a view of spreading the strike movement. At Walhalla Hall this morning the officials said they had no knowledge of his movement.

This morning a hansome carriage drawn by a team of spanking grays was driven down Orchard street by a liveried coachman. Such a turnout is rarely seen in Orchard street. In the carriage was a lady, who said she was Miss Williams, of the W. C. T. U. She made inquiries of the men and took copious notes. She said her mission was to help the unemployed. Several hundred workmen have joined the strike since yesterday, and by the end of the week the strikers say every shop in the city will be closed.

Strike Spreads in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20.—The coatmakers' branch of the Garment Workers' Union, to the number of 260, joined the Garment Workers' strike this morning. Several branches of the union also decided last night to join in the strike, and meetings will be held this afternoon and evening by other branches of the organization. It is believed that unless the contractors accede to the demands there will be from 7,000 to 8,000 garment workers on strike by the end of the week.

Newark Strikers Number 1,000

Newark, N. J., May 20.—There is a strike here of the garment makers. At a meeting last nVight local Union No. 24 ordered the strike. Nearly 1,000 persons are affected.

Legends on Abyssinian Coins.

Kansas City Journal.

The inscription on some of our coins, "In God we Trust," is to be more than matched by the legend that is to appear on the new coins that are to be issued by Menelek, the King of Abyssinia. The coins are to be struck in France; they are to be of silver and the unit of value will be the "talari," which will be practically the value of the American dollar. On one side of the coin will be the face of the King, with the inscription, "Johannes Menelek, King of the Kings of Ethiopia." On the other side will be the figure of a lion, representing "The Lion of Judah," with a cross, and the inscription, "Ethiopia Stretches Out Her Hand to God Alone."

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dacking in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the Norh, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West. Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,

Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¾ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1820), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500,00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Postoffice, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

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"Garland" & Michigan Cook Stoves

just received and now on exhibition at our store If you are interested in stoves you will do well to call and examine them. We guarantee the stoves to be the best and the prices to be the lowest.

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Second hand Bicycles when you can buy a nice, clean, fresh, fully guaranteed
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Ladies' 1896 New RAMBLER SOLD AT $100.00
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A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.
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Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.
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A. G. BAUER,
Architect and Superintendent,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar..	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 48
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 33	8 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 15	8 22
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	..Ar. Tarboro. Lv..	2 50	6 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Supt. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon...	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt....	12 52	10 55	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt...	12 52	10 55	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson....	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	3 00	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	4 40	1 14	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	7 35	3 25	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro...	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Lv. Magnolia...	.....	.....	8 07	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 37, Daily.	No. 39, Daily.	No. 48, Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence.....	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington.	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia....	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro...	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson....	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt...	2 33	12 58	11 57	1 30
Leave Tarboro...	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt...	2 33	12 55	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon.....	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 9:00 m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH
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New York Press,
both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$3 00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek...	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek.....	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:00
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City..	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel..		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot...	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

PLAN TO FREE CUBA

President and Cabinet Fear Congress May Take Initiative.

HOPE FOR CALHOUN'S REPORT

POSSIBILITY OF A WARSHIP BEING SENT TO HAVANA.

Prompt Relief to Be Given the Destitute American Citizens in Cuba—President Beginning to Get in Shape for Decisive Action.

Washington, May 20.—There are many reasons for believing that the third step in President McKinley's Cuban policy will be taken within sixty days, and that it will be interference of a decided character.

Help for the Cubans seem approaching from both the White House and the Capitol. The president is contemplating action on account of the pressure of the interests trading with Cuba and the American property owners there. Congress is being pushed towards the same end by the aroused sentiment of the country and the machinations of politicians.

The commercial interests, which have been so potent in restraining the government from intervention in the past, are now demanding prompt interference, and there is every indication that they are as powerful for action at this time as they were to prevent it a year ago.

The President has had compiled all the propositions that have ever been made whereby the United States might seek to end the constant strifes that have broken out between Cuba and the mother country. He has considered the enforced sale of the island to the Cubans upon the guarantee of the United States, this country assuming charge of the custom houses as security, to be the best plan of all, except in the guarantee feature, which did not seem likely to be favored by the people or by Congress, the reason being that in almost every instance where a country has guaranteed the bonds of another it has had to take the country and pay the debt.

Certain business men have suggested to the President a modification of this plan which does away with the guaranteeing of the bonds and simply provides that the United States shall act as an assignee and take charge of all the revenues of the island. Its only promise would be to honestly collect and account for the money obtained and turn it over to the seller. If the revenues, after paying the expenses of the United States, did not meet the principal and interest as they fell due it would be no affair of the United States, but the fault of the two contracting parties, who should have so arranged the purchase prise as to make such a failure impossible. The President is said to be greatly pleased with the plan thus suggested.

The cabinet concluded today that nothing definite could be decided upon regarding the Cuban question until Special Commissioner Calhoun's full report had been submitted. The President and his advisors are in great fear, however, that action may be taken by Congress before this report can be received. There was hope that the tariff bill, which is slated to come up Monday next, would shove Mr. Morgan's belligerency resolution aside in the Senate, but Senators Lodge, Cullom, Davis, Foraker, Mason, and other Republicans have formed a combination to side-track the tariff bill until the belligerency resolution has been disposed of. Informal notice of this intention was served today upon the President and quickened his interest in his Cuban policy. This Senatorial combination appears strong enough to carry out its intentions. The belligerency resolution has the right of way, and the tariff bill cannot be considered except by vote. It has not been made an order of business, Mr. Aldrich having merely given notice that on Monday he would begin the discussion. When the belligerency resolution comes to a vote it will be adopted by a large majority. This cannot be long delayed.

In the House the resolution is approved by three-fourths of the members, but Speaker Reed's iron rule and Republican discipline may prevent its consideration. The party whip, Grosvenor, sent out notices today to all absent Republicans to return. This is to get a quorum if the Democrats attempt to prevent the passage of the relief appropriation resolution unless the belligerency resolution is included.

It is likely that with the Republicans on hand in force, the Speaker and Mr. Dingley may prevent the passage of the resolution granting belligerency as an amendment to the resolution. But it is also possible that the Cuban sentiment may be so strong that it will break party bounds and put the resolution through.

This situation, with the House to meet on Thursday, with Bailey full of fight, with the Cuban belligerency resolution the unfinished business of the Senate and the powerful combination of Republican Senators determined to push it to adoption makes the President fearful that Congress, and not he, may announce the Cuban policy of the administration.

If the belligerency resolution goes to the White House it will be signed. Much depends, if the President is to lose the initiative, upon Speaker Reed. Failure to add to the President's discomfiture, there are rumors that the Speaker has had his ear to the ground and will not long oppose the popular demand for the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

There is talk today of a grave crisis in Spain. It is said that that government has been trying in vain to borrow money on the new loan in London and Paris. The failure, it is predicted, will lead to a change of ministers and perhaps to more serious trouble.

Minister de Lome exhibits no concern over the situation at home or here. He said to a World correspondent today that he was going to call upon the President "to express my gratitude for his splendid action and kindly consideration shown in the wording of his message." He added:

"Notwithstanding the activity of the New York World and other papers that are hostile and unjust to Spain, our cause has again triumphed. We are stronger today with President McKinley and Secretary Sherman than we ever were with the Cleveland-Olney administration."

As to the distribution of the proposed relief in Cuba, the Spanish minister used these words: "Spain has no objection whatever to the United States helping her own citizens now resident in Cuba. The way that the charity is distributed is entirely the affairs of the United States and not of Spain. This government specifically states that only Americans are to be relieved. Spain does not care if the United States laps her citizens in luxury, so long as she distributes her bounty through the consular agents and only in the towns."

This means that no Cubans in the towns or out of them will be allowed to receive any of the aid sent by the United Staes. Many of the American citzens in Cuba have Cuban reatives who are subjects of Spain starving with or near them. The action of the local authorities in such cases, under orders from the palace that only American shall receive the food, will result in interference with the Consuls who distribute it and promises to lead to a great deal of friction, which may strain the present friendly relations of the two governments.

President McKinley sent a cablegram to Consul-General Lee at Havana informing him that money for the relief of destitute American citizens in Cuba would be available on Thursday. He requested the Consul-General to make as complete a list as possible of those to whom relief should be extended.

The President also asked to be informed concerning the temper of the people of Havana as to the stationing of a United States warship in that harbor. This information is not sought with the intention of immediately sending a cruiser to Cuba, but is simply in anticipation of the possibility that the Morgan resolution may be passed. The question of sending a vessel to Havana has not been discussed by the cabinet, and this inquiry is directed soiely to the future.

The President announced soon after his inauguration that he expected to eventually place a warship at Havana for the protection of American interests. He claimed that such a step was perfectly proper and should not be antagonized by the Spanish authorities.

HOT TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

Two Bodies in Session—Each Claims They are the Senate.

Special to The Tribune.

Frankfort, Ky., May 19.—This State witnessed the spectacle yesterday of two separate bodies sitting in session in the same hall, and each claiming to be the Senate of Kentucky. The fight over the Stephenson fusion bill was renewed, and the advocates of the bill were confident of its passage. The silver Democrats, insisting that Lieut. Gov. Worthington vacate the chair pending an appeal from one of his decisions by Senator Bronson on the question of "indicating" members who are present but refuse to vote. Lieut. Gov. Worthington, backed by the Republicans and gold Democrats, refused to vacate the chair.

Senator Goebel, the president pro tem., who was presiding pending the appeal from Worthington's decision, demanded his right to the chair. The president refused to recognize him, and lifting a chair over the clerk's desk, Goebel took his seat beside the clerks and the two bodies were in session amid the wildest confusion. Bitter words passed between Senator Bronston, of the silver side, and Gov. Worthington, of the Worthington Senate. The Worthington Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the Goebel Senate, while in the minority, is backed by the clerks and all the other officers, adjourned till five minutes before 3 o'clock.

At that hour President pro tem. Goebel intends to take the chair. What Worthington will do when he finds Goebel already in the chair with the clerks obeying his orders this afternoon, is causing all sorts of prophesies of serious trouble and even talk of troops.

The Worthington Senate, which has a majority when all the gold Democrats and Republicans are present, is now in secret caucus preparing to reorganize, elect new clerks, a new president pro tem., etc. Revolution is looked for from this time till Friday, when the session stands adjourned unless the gold Democrats and Republicans, in the majority in both Houses, should try to continue the session.

The Importance of Frugality.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Frugality is the corner-stone of wealth. Unhappily, however, there are few who realize the truth of this maxim, or, at least, who exemplify it in the practical affairs of life. With the same prudent and economic habits which characterized the founders of some of our great American fortunes, there is no reason why thousands who are now struggling on the ragged edge of poverty should not be in prosperous circumstances, if not, indeed, rich.

The Biggest Bell.

For some time past there has been a sort of dead heat between the two biggest bells in the world, the one at the Cathedral in Moscow, and the other at the unfinished pagoda of Mengoon, a little north of Mandalay, across the river. If the former was the bigger of the two, it was cracked, and therefore useless as a bell, while the latter, though whole, had dragged its supports down till it rested on the ground, and would not emit any sound. Now, however, it has been reswung, and can claim attention as the biggest bell, in working order, in the world.

It averages over a foot in thickness. The bell itself is over twelve feet high, and the shackle, which was intended for logs of timber, about twelve feet. The pin in the shackle has a diameter of sixteen inches. The bell was cast about the beginning of the century by King Bodaw-paya as an accompaniment to the huge brick pagoda which he never finished. It is said to have been cast on an island and rafted across. No proper means yet exist for striking the bell, but when hit with a heavy piece of wood it gives a deep, vibration boom.

Charity in Judging Character.

Hasty judgment of the actions of others is dangerous and often unjust. We measure too much by some superficial appearance, and condemn hastily, when, if we but knew and understood the motives and reasons, we would warmly approve. We sometimes say of some one, "That pain, sorrow or loss has not deeply affected him." But we do not know. It is like the death of a few of the soldiers in front of a regiment. The broken ranks close up again into the solid phalanx and the loss is not apparent. There may be no disorganization, no surrender, no craving for pity, no display of despair. It is like the calm, dazzling play of the waves warmed by the morning's sun after a night of storm and disaster. There is no sign of the wreck: the tide has carried the debris away far out on the ocean; the treacherous water has swallowed all signs and tokens of the night's awful work 'We see only the fairness of the morning, not the suffering of the night. Let us be charitable in our judgment and condemn not when we do not know.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

The Senate has appropriated $50,000 for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba. This shows the true spirit of the nation, and it can only be a short time before the Cubans are recognized.

Financial reports from all over the country show that the number of failures is much smaller for the month of May, than has been noted since the panic of 1893.

The McKinley wave of prosperity is gradually coming, and the people are rejoicing at the fact.

The Kentucky State Senators are having a red-hot time. They are armed and prepared for war at the drop of a hat.

The State troops are held in readiness by the Governor to quell any disturbance that may arise.

This would be a good time for "Our Uncle Daniel L." to make observations.

Calhoun seems to be having a gay time in Havana. He is being entertained by many prominent Spaniards and high officials. This may be a good way to learn the conditions that unprotected Americans are in on the island. But, we think a little more personal investigation would make the special commissioner more satisfactory to the American people and the Government.

There is good reason to believe that the Administration is considering a plan for intervening to stop the war in Cuba. The best indication of this is the change of sentiment in New York city. The monied men there are at last realizing that the war must be stopped, and are bringing their powerful influences to bear at Washington.

The report that large blocks of Cuban bonds have recently been floated in New York seems to be based on facts, and judging from the increased attention being paid to that country just now by New York capitalists, it looks as though the report is true.

The imprisonment of the New York broker, Chapman, at Washington, for failure to answer questions asked him by the Sugar Trust Investigation Committee, is a great big farce. His cell in the jail is supplied with all the delicacies that money can find. He receives his friends and lives like a prince. The mere matter of thirty days in jail under these circumstances make it simply a novel experience to the broker. Why not liberate the man, or, if he has committed a crime by not answering the questions propounded, let him suffer the penalty as guilty man should.

Greece now cries, "betrayed!" She tells the powers they have done her injustice. She claims that they told her peace was coming and tied her hands. While she was diarmed under these promises the Turks attacked her again, and Greece now claims the powers are responsible for the attack.

Poor old Greece, but let 'er go at that, we'll have Turkey yet.

SYMPTOMS OF DRY ROT.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris says that the Republican party has the dry rot.—Press Visitor, May 19th.

The above remark was made in some strictures Mr. Harris was making upon the administration at Washington regarding its supposed policy toward Cuba.

We do not, by any means, agree with the gentleman that the party in the Nation has the dry rot in either its foreign or domestic policy—far from it. We hold that the principles of the party are as dear and the party itself as fresh and vigorous as in the days of Alexander Hamilton, Monroe and Lincoln. Who can contemplate the splendid victory of 1896 and doubt it? But we regret exceedingly to be forced to admit that in State matters Mr. Harris is not so far wrong; there are symptoms of decay and decrepitude "dry rot," as he elegantly calls it, in this State. The cause is obvious, the remedy simple, and, if applied in time, will restore the party to its pristine vigor.

The first symptoms of decay were observed in 1894, when coalition with the Populists was forced upon the rank and file of the party through the chicanery of a few ambitious politicians; they increased in violence during the Legislature of 1895, and have reached their present dangerous force under the Administration of his Excellency, D. L. Russell, and his industrious back-stairs premier of the kitchen cabinet.

Let us mention a few of these symptoms—the wholesale surrender of the Republican leaders to the Populists during the Legislature of 1895—mainly consisting of the election of Senator Butler to the long-term Senatorship, resulting as it did, in the turmoil and confusion attending Senator Pritchard's contest for the succession in 1897. The surrender to the Populists of the Railroad Commissioners, the manner in which all the public institutions were left under Democratic control, and other sins of omission and commission too numerous to mention seriatim. In 1896 the evil effects of Mr. Harris' "dry rot" were shown in the very marked disregard of the fusion contract by the Populists as shown in the difference in Governor Russell's vote and that of the Populists on the State ticket with him, after the almost cowardly concessions made by the Republicans. And now, also, see the constant decay caused in 1897, by the utter disregard on the part of the Executive of the claims of the party upon him for recognition.

Not to multiply instances, we call attention to some of the most flagrant.

His bullheaded attempts to influence legislation, the unnecessary and senseless precipitation of the party into railroad complications, his neglect of deserving Republicans in the interest of Democrats in appointments to office, the insulting way he has of treating all who refuse to blindly follow him, his undignified fawning upon Democratic lawyers, his unblushing nepotism and favoritism, and last but not least, his ungrateful neglect of the colored race, which, from the time he was puling and puking in his nurse's arms, has loyally sustained him even to the sustension of life itself, and, after denouncing them as a race of savages and thieves, could, out of the hundred thousands who voted for him, find only one fit for a paying office, and that one an individual whom he had, himself, denounced as a scoundrel. Let our worthy Governor and his assistant read, mark, and inwardly digest the symptoms of dry rot, and apply the remedy. Give us a Republican administration so that Republicans will not feel that they have been stricken in the house of their friend. To use the Governor's own words, "the horse that pulls the plow should partake of the fodder." The Republican horse has plowed the corn, but has sparingly partaken of the fodder.

THE NEGRO'S SIDE.

To the Editor: There seems to be a disposition in the minds of some political experts or "campaign thunder" manufacturers to spread to the country the general rumor that there is a growing dissatisfaction among the masses of the colored people with the workings of the new administration which they so lately materially aided in creating. It is obvious that the purpose of these schemers is to early begin to sow seeds of discord in the ranks of the Republican voters and to disintegrate, if possible, the colored vote on account of the fact that said vote is a very important factor in national politics, as was demonstrated in the late contest for Republican supremacy. The colored vote has not been so united since the campaign of 1872, when it was cast solidly for U. S. Grant, as it was for Major McKinley in the exciting contest of 1896.

The more intelligent part of the colored people know that the administration of President McKinley is too young to offer any valid objections to it. I believe that the great mass of our people have the same confidence in the chief executive today that they did on the 3rd day of November, 1896, when they almost solidly, in every State of the Union, cast their votes to elect him to the Presidency, and to thus secure the triumph of the cardinal principles and policies of the Republican party and to maintain its supremacy in national affairs.

No other race of men voted so solidly for McKinley, then it would be folly to say that the race will not receive that recognition and reward to which its loyalty entitles it. I believe that the colored man will be justly and fairly treated.

Men who don't know that the colored vote of today, in point of intelligence, is not what it was twenty, or even twelve years ago, have failed to keep pace with the intellectual progress of the colored people. They are with each passing year becoming more and more observant of public men and public affairs. They are closely studying the great economic questions of the day. Tariff, currency, commerce, labor problems, constitutional and international law, are questions that are forming, very largely, the principal subjects of their political study.

It will be found in future elections that colored men, like all others, will be governed in their action at the polls by their own convictions of duty, formed by intelligent study and understanding of the leading issues which confront the country. Some people claim that the colored people should abandon politics and concern themselves only with industrial questions, but I regard such arguments as entirely fallacious and illogical, because there is no more reason why one class of the American people should divorce itself from politics than there is that another should or should not do so. The proposition is too absurd to admit of argument. The black man should concern himself in every vital question, which in any way effects the policies of the government under which he lives.

Political economy should be equally the study of all in an enlightened country like ours, where politics enters into or governs every public question, such as tariff, currency, freedom of speech, liberty itself, perpetuality of the Union, law and order, all diplomatic relations, national or international, commerce and all of the vexing race and labor problems. To teach the colored man to abandon the study of all of these great questions and study only the industrial questions is, in my judgment, the acme of folly.

The intelligent understanding of all of this inseparable questions by the whole people, as the only safe and sure way to the success of the nation is too highly essential to escape the observation of the true statesman. Any teaching to the contrary, come it from whatever source it may, that would bring up one class of our people with but one idea alone, where the common interest of one is the interest of all, or where what concerns a part equally concerns the whole, is error pure and simple.

Some one has said that "the negro is a failure in politics." Such conclusion arrived at after only thirty-two years of freedom by the American negro, who entered life as a freeman amid the industrial whirl and progress of so enlightened an age and nation only three decades ago, almost totally illiterate himself, is entirely without foundation in fact. He has within that short period won his way to both halls of Congress, to both houses of State Legislatures, to proficiency in science, to excellency in art, to eminence at the bar of our courts, cadetships in our national military academies, to dignity on the lecture forum, to enviable fame in oratory, to distinction in the editor's chair and at the teacher's desk, to almost impassable sublimity on the stage of comedy and song, and to a high degree of originality in literary production which has won the highest meads of praise, both in this country and abroad, while at the same time he has accommulated wealth, with great odds against him, with a rapidity which has often been astonishing to his more favored neighbors.

Let the leaders be wise and lay well the foundation upon which the negro must build and it will do much to guide his feet "on the slippery steeps of political power" and into the beaten paths of science, art, peace, prosperity and progress, and to avert his dashing into Scylla or Carybdis.

President McKinley has thus far executed the duties of his office with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the suffering millions of his fellow citizens. His adminstraton will prove a model for future emulation and will, when completed, unless disturbed by some unavoidable interruption, deserve the highest approval and praise of a patriotic people. The light of experience and true statesmanship will be his guide.

Respectfully,
JAMES W. POE.

The Truce in Thessaly.

New York Mail and Express.

Turkey has raised the flag of truce in Thessaly, not at the request of the powers, but on the personal appeal of the Czar to the Sultan. The secret of this sudden acquiescence on the part of Abdul Hamid, and retract from the arbitrary position assumed forty-eight hours earlier, is not satisfactorily explained, and probably never will be, save as subsequent developments in the East may transform present speculation into moral certainty.

Yet it is not difficult to arrive at intelligent conclusions. Turkey had set out to capture the whole of Thessaly. She has done it, save as to the hills which lie along its extreme southern border. Nothing was to be permanently gained by a further advance, for beyond Thessaly she could not hope to add to the glory of her victory, and would be merely sacrificing men and treasure unnecessarily. Russia has called Turkey off when Turkey was ready to be called, and when nothing was to be lost by acquiescence, while much was to be gained by holding friendship through a consent which increases the prestige of the Czar's government as a controlling force in the discussion of the Eastern question.

The powers intervened several days ago, and insisted on a cessation of hostilities. The Greeks ceased their operations at all points, and in Epirus retired from their hard-fought fields to the border line of their own territory. But Turkey had not accomplished her object. Ignoring the intervention, save by the imposition of impossible terms preliminary to an armistice, she fell upon the Greek army in Domoko and in Almyros, and drove both wings to the bordering hills of Othrys. This feat, with her control of Volo and the railway system of Thessaly, completed her triumph.

Russia and Germany, in secret sympathy with the Turkish cause, and with Austria between them as a compulsory ally, had no longer any reason to maintain a position which made a continuance of the invasion possible. We are told that Russia was impelled to make an isolated appeal by the threatened mobilization of the Bulgarian army. But Bulgaria, a vassal of Russia, is too shrewd to invite the hostility of her protector. It is far more likely that the Bulgarian demonstration was secretly inspired by Russia in order to furnish ground for an appeal to Turkey ostensibly in Turkey's interest and for the alleged purpose of averting a Balkan uprising.

Having appealed successfully to the Sultan, the Czar, we are told, wired the German Emperor, and the latter, glutted with revenge upon Greece for fancied slights, gets into line with his ally by at once asking the Sultan to agree unconditionally to an armistice. And the Sultan, having done what he set out to do, and having been enabled to do it by the favor of Germany and the inaction of Russia, promptly complied with the double request.

Thus do the three friends stand in mutual admiration at having "made a monkey" of the rest of Europe. Absolutism is complete master of the situation. Force having accomplished its aim, diplomacy will now undertake the peace negotiations. But who can doubt that here again Germany and Turkey will prevail? They are apparently the only powers in Europe today who are not afraid of the sound of their own guns. With Russia favoring concessions to Turkey to maintain her own prestige and power at Constantinople, and with Germany supporting Russia in return for an alliance against western Europe in favor of the German schemes of colonial extension, we are justified in looking for the usual exercise of subterfuge and delay on the part of Turkey until she has obtained something at least of what the concert declared she should not have.

The war is over, but the end is not yet. Turkey has won Thessaly by the sword, and the chances are that by the sword alone can she be driven out. We seriously doubt whether the powers, in view of the Russo-German alliance, will be able to prevent an extension of the Turkish border into Thessaly. If this proves to be true, the shame and humiliation of Christian Europe will be complete.

Foreign Notes.

Hans Delbruck, editor of the Preussische Jahrbuecher, has been appointed to the chair of history in Berlin University, held by the late Heinrich von Tretschke.

Lamartine's manuscripts of his poems have been handed over to the Paris National Library by M. Emile Olivier, as the literary executor of Mlle. Valentine de Lamartine.

Italy has a music trust, a well-known firm of music publishers controlling copyrights and theatres so that no opera can be given without its consent and no singer engaged save at its dictation.

Three thousand Lascars, specially imported, are to be turned loose on London by the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship lines plying with the East, as their contribution to the picturesqueness of the Queen's celebration.

Important frescoes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have been discovered under the plaster on the walls of the Church of San Dominico at Riete in Umbria. Among them is a coronation of St. Peter Martyr by Pinturicchio.

Guesen, the primate of Poland's see, is celebrating the ninth centenary of its patron, Saint Adalbert, who was put to death by the heathen Prussians he was trying to convert in 997. His body lies in a solid silver shrine in Guesen Cathedral.

In Italy only half of the criminals escape detection, according to Signor Ferriani, who has written a book on "Clever and Fortunate Criminals." He asserts that while 9,000 crimes whose authors were not detected were committed in France in 1825, the yearly number of such crimes is now 80,000.

While Queen Victoria has been ruling Great Britain, Hannah Brewer of Bitton, in Gloucestershire, has been delivering the village mail, tramping eleven miles a day for sixty years. She has just retired on a pension at the age of seventy-two years with a record of a quarter of a million miles trudged on foot. Her father was postmaster of the place for fifty-seven years.

Owing to the cat being let out of the bag too soon, the "Map of Africa by Treaty," by the Librarian of the British Foreign Office, has just appeared in a second edition, the first edition having been hastily suppressed, as the boundaries marked indiscreetly showed the boundaries England intended to demand in the near future and not those generally acknowledged to belong to her.

Facts About Red Springs.

Red Springs is a booming little town of about eight hundred inhabitants, situated on the C. F. and Y. V. Railroad, about twenty miles south of Fayetteville. It has fifteen stores, one good livery stable beside five or six planing mills and saw mills, of which the Red Springs Lumber Company is the largest. It is also a popular summer resort—has two hotels, the largest of which is the Hotel Townsend, which has recently been leased by L. H. Lyon of New York, who has placed it under the management of H. E. Thompson of Wilson, N. C., a popular and experienced hotel man, who, it will be remembered, was manager of the Briggs House of Wilson, N. C. He will do his best to make the Townsend a popular summer and winter resort. The wonderful water from the mineral springs of this place is already widely known for the many almost miraculous cures which have been affected by its use. The citizens of Red Springs are genial, hospitable, enterprising, and earnestly solicit the co-operation of all wishing new homes and locations for various business enterprises.

The Baptist State Sunday School Chautauqua will meet at Red Springs during the summer

The Presbyterian Institute will meet here on July 22.

There will be an annual reunion of the Confederate Veteran camp of this section today at Red Springs, N. C. The address of the ocasion will be delivered by Judge J. H. Hudson of Bennettsville, S. C.

BOOM.

McKinley a Great Smoker.

From the St. Louis Republic.

"President McKinley is probably one of the most abstemious men who ever held public office in this country," said H. W. Rountree, of Columbus, who is at the Planters. "His only alcoholic beverage is English ale, and he drinks that very sparingly. I doubt that he has ever tasted whiskey even for medicinal purposes. I have known him intimately for years and am well acquainted with his habits. He drinks ale only after a hard day of campaigning or other work and then consumes less than a pint. He takes it not in public, but after he goes to his room at night to retire. He says it quiets his nerves and otherwise acts as a soporific.

"Probably if he were not such an inveterate smoker of strong cigars he would not find it necessary to drink ale at night to induce ready repose. I have known him to smoke twenty-five of the very strongest Havanas a day. He doesn't use a cigar after the style of the average smoker. He consumes only about half of the cigar, and usually throws the stump away at the point when other smokers begin to enjoy it most. When traveling or working in his office. I have never seen him when he did not have a cigar in his mouth. It isn't lighted always, for sometimes I have seen him sit and chew away at an unlighted cigar for ten minutes with the earnestness and seriousness of a cow chewing her 'cud.' I have never seen him spit.

"Twice he has quit the use of sigars, and each time resumed smoking because his digestion became deranged. Once he quit smoking for seven weeks and tried to overcome his desire for the weed and at the same time keep his digestive machinery well ordered by increasing his daily walks. This was during his first term as Governor. Two or three times I joined him in his walk, but I had to desert him because of his pace and the extent of his pedestrian outing. His private secretary, Jim Boyle, who, while employed on a St. Louis newspaper several years ago, won a prize in a walking match, also undertook to keep him company during these long walks, but after the third trip he gave it up. At the end of seven weeks I called at his office and saw the Governor pulling away ravenously at a cigar. He told me that he might have refrained longer from smoking if he had constant companionship in his walks."

In Woman's Realm.

The "sweet girl graduate" is with us once more, in all her pretty girlishness and fine attire. She is invariably a dainty creature; all young girls are, and when gowned as girls are gowned nowadays, is a thing of beauty and a joy to the eye. Of course she wears white. To wear any color, at least, so far as the frock goes, is to stamp the wearer as vulgar. White seems essentially propert for such wear, for does it not mean purity, simplicity?

While many of the gowns are of the simplest style there are more elaborate ones, and it is of these we will chat, for they are not seen commonly at the dressmaker's as are the plainer ones. One pretty frock bearing the French stamp is made up of the sheerest and whitest of mousseline de sole, over gleaming white satin, so soft and heavy as to not even make the slightest rustling.

The satin slip has foot frills to the number of half-dozen, of filmy lace, set very closely together, giving the idea of a thick ruche. Over this falls the full skirt of the mull, full of upright rows of small French tucks separated by narrow insertions of Valenciennes lace, cream-tinted.

The bodice is a soft blouse of tucked and lace-trimmed mousseline de soie, over a low-cut bodice; the muslin brought softly into the throat and finished by a twist of creamy satin ribbon, with full bows at the back of the neck. At the waist is an eight-inch wide satin ribbon tied at one side in an odd, fetching fashion. The sleeves, which are full puffs, come to the elbow, reaching the long gloves of creamy suede.

Of course white silk hosiery and white suede shoes are the finishing touches. There are wonderfully dainty frocks of white taffeta and soft surah, one of which I like very much. It is built of pearl-white taffeta, a rich quality, trimmed elaborately with frills of embroidered muslin and taffeta bows.

The skirt has a fitted yoke of shirred silk, from which depends the lower skirt, set on in full fashion, finished at the top by a ribbon quilling. In which knots of ribbon are intersected here and there. All the lower portion of the flounce, to the depth of a half-yard, is set with tiny frills of the embroidered gauze caught together in a pretty way, making it look like a heavy row of crisp white roses.

A simple gown of ivory-white cashmere is en princesse, with the body all cluster tucks of the finest order, and a deep Spanish flounce to finish the skirts, with cluster tucks at its edge. A narrow lace frill edges a yoke, and borders both sides of the white taffeta stock. The sleeves are a la mousquetaire, with shoulder-knots of white taffeta.

An Actress in a Padded Cell.

Special to The Tribune.

San Francisco, Cal., May 19.—Mrs. Carlton, a member of the Standard Imperial Operatic Comedy Company, which went to pieces in Sacramento, is in a padded cell in the hospital here. A three-year-old child of Mrs. Carlton's was burned to death in Seattle. This, together with her inability to secure employment, caused her to lose her mind.

The Kind We Read About.

The girl who is a dream of loveliness when she is drying her hair in the sun.

The blacksmith's daughter in the country village who reads Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

The beautiful little governess who wins the young lord's heart.

The poverty-stricken maiden who, gowned in simple white muslin and blue sash, outshines her better dressed sisters, and is the belle of the ball.

The girl who looks fresh and sweet in a dainty gingham when she is cleaning house.

The girl whose wind-blown tresses fall in a golden shower about her alabaster neck, when she takes a canter on her spirited bay.

The proud beauty who scorns the attentions of the humble young artist, and learns too late that he is a man of fame.

The untutored maiden with the voice of a nightingale who brings the whole audience to her feet on her first appearance.

The heiress who wanders about disguised as a poor girl and falls in love with the fisherman's son.

The girl with two or more madly jealous suitors who can keep them all at her beck and call, and induce them to do anything by a glance of her liquid eyes.

Postmaster-General Gary's Daughter Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Lillian Gary, eldest daughter of the Postmaster-General, to Robert Coleman Taylor, of New York city, is announced. Miss Gary is at present in Washington with her father. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer. He has an office at 253 Broadway and lives at the University Club. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in the class of 1884, and is a member of the Southern Society. He is the son of the late Dr. George Taylor, of Baltimore.

A certain number of women marry solely for love; a certain and perhaps larger number marry for reasons in which love and the desire to have a home of their own and money of their own are mixed up. Another small section marry purely from reasons of ambition, usually of a pecuniary kind—i. e., with the idea of becoming great personages through marriage. As a rule, however, these mercenary marriages are made not by a designing mother, who wishes to sell her daughter, but by a designing or rather ambitious girl, who deliberately wishes to climb the world's ladder by marriage.

The girls who deliberately try to better their positions by marriage are, however, by no means necessarily despicable people. A few are. Those, for example, who deliberately marry rich men of known bad character, very old men, or men of feeble intellect, or men they dislike. The majority, however, are very like the ambitious men who deliberately prefer getting on by marrying for other considerations, and so choose a rich wife. Theoretically, these must be rather unpleasant and repulsive people.

As a matter of fact, however, they are often nothing of the kind, and end by making good husbands. So it is with thousands of the girls who are said to sell themselves for money. We do not, of course, want to defend mercenary marriages, and we detest the notion of girls being brought up to think that money is the only object in life. It is, however, absolutely necessary to speak out about the current cant concerning the marriage market.

Newsy Correspondence.

Warrenton, May 20.—A series of meetings have been going on in the Baptist church for the past week. The pastor has been assisted by Rev. O. S. Stringfield, of Raleigh. Mr. Stringfield is an earnest preacher, and our people have enjoyed his preaching very much.

Mrs. Andrew Crinkley died at "Elgin," near town, Monday evening. Mrs. Crindley, with her husband, brother and siter, came to this county from Canada. Some twenty-five years ago bought land and settled among us. Mrs. Crindley had been a member of the Presbyterian church for years. She leaves a large family to mourn their loss.

Some months ago there were two Germans joined in holy wedlock in Germany. They concluded to come to this county and settle. On their way across the water they met a young man who also had decided to come over here, so they all three decided to come to Warren county and cast their lot with us. They settled near Vaughan. It seems that German No. 1 and wife did not live long together. She finally deciding that she had rather live with German number two. On last Saturday evening the woman stopped with German number two. German number one went before the Mayor of Vaughan and swore out a warrant for their arrest, and they were brought before his Honor and tried, convicted and committed to jail to await the fall term of our Superior Court. But it seems that when the constable brought them here they employed a counsel, and there was found to be some error in the drawing of the warrant, so the constable was bound to set them at liberty for awhile. Before other steps could be taken they had left for parts unknown. Soon after the left, German number one came into town, and it seems that when he found they had been turned loose he showed that he had blood in his eyes. He soon returned to his home at Vaughan, saying that if he ever put his eyes on number two he would make short work of him. All three of the parties can speak very little, if any, English.

Quite a little excitement was created while the couple were in our town. They were all respectable looking people, especially the girl—she was almost pretty.

Mrs. Mary Green, our postmistress, has returned from Weldon, where she has been with her son, Dr. I. E. Green, who has been quite sick for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Knight, of Halifax county, spent several days visiting Mrs. J. C. Hardy, this week.

An effort is going to be made to ask our County Commissioners not to grant licenses to retail liquor in this county after the first of July. N. Y. Z.

PLENTY APPLICANTS.

The Way They Flock After a Small Job.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., May 20.—U. S. Court Clerk C. B. Moore has a place to give out, and those who desire the position are already making him wear a hunted expression whenever his office door is opened. The place is that of a second deputy, who must be a stenographer and typewriter, and the salary is $900 a year. There are nearly 50 applicants, and there is scarcely one of the sterner sex among them. An appointment is not likely to be made for some time, however, as work is slack in the office now.

Clerk Moore's principal deputyship carries a salary of not more than $1,500 a year. He also has authority to employ a special deputy during May and June and November and December at a salary of $100 a month. This place has been filled at the recent term of court by H. G. Ewart, Jr., of Hendersonville.

No Bad Postage Stamps.

Curiously enough, counterfeiters do not find it profitable to ply their vocation in the postal service, for, according to an official of the postoffice department who has been in the service for over 20 years, there has been no counterfeiting of stamps during that period. The official referred to has been identified with the third assistant's office for many years and he is familiar with almost every detail in relation to the stamp question. He has a large fund of anecdotes on the subject of stamp collectors, which he giveas out in homeopathic doses when not too busy with the routine business of his office.

There are several thrifty stamp collectors in New York who make handsome incomes from buying and selling stamps. A few years ago the postmaster general ordered a reprint of an obsolete design of a five-cent stamped envelope. It was a mistake on the part of the department and as soon as it was discovered all of these envelopes, about 10,000 in number, were called in. A stamp collector in New York in some way learned that these envelopes were soon to be called in, so he bought 1,500 of them before the postmaster had time to send them back to the department. After all the others had been called in he had a monopoly of the issue and he was selling them freely at five dollars each to "stamp cranks." He paid but five cents apiece for them, hence his profit was enormous.

There is another incident where a stamp collector learned that there would be a short issue of a certain denomination put in circulation, so he went to the contractor and purchased $10,000 worth of the new issue. He attempted to sell them at greatly advanced prices and complaint was made to the department. An investigation was ordered and the result was an unlimited number was ordered to be printed and the man who had invested in $10,000 worth was so badly stuck that he appealed to the department to redeem those he had not sold.

"Stamp collectors are a queer lot," continued the official, "for there are many of them in the business who will resort to almost any means to get hold of a rare issue. They keep a sharp lookout for all changes made in the quality of paper used in the manufacture of stamped envelopes and they manage to find out every time when a change in any design of stamp is contemplated."—N. Y. Times.

Do We Need a New White House?

"Much has been said and written about the inconveniences and inadequacy of the Executive Mansion, and many plans have been proposed to remedy its real or imaginary defects," writes ex-President Harrison in the May Ladies' Home Journal. "Some have proposed to abandon the house as a place of residence, to give it wholly over to official uses, and to build a new home for the President; others suggest to make the house strictly and solely a place of residence, by removing the offices to a suitable new building. It would be a great shame, I think, to divert this stately and historic house to another and a meaner use than that to which it was set apart when Washington laid its corner-stone. With the offices out of it, some better provision for the accommodation of the domestics, and another large room with a suitable exit, to relieve the overcrowded receptions, the house would be adequate and altogether creditable."

Delicious Brown Fricasseed Chicken.

Brown fricasseeing is a very tasty way of serving a fowl. Singefi draw and disjoint; put into a good-sized saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter; when hot drop in the pieces if chicken; allow them to brown gradually, taking great care the butter does not burn. As soon as the pieces are browned draw them to one side of the saucepan, and add to the fat two tablespoonfuls of flour; mix and add one pint of stock or water. Stir constantly until it begins to boil, moving the chicken around in the sauce. Add a slice of onion, a bay leaf, a tablespoonful of chopped carrot, a teaspoonful of salt and a quarters of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cover the saucepan, push it to the back part of the stove where the chicken may simmer slowly for an hour. When done, dish the rough pieces in the centre, crossing the legs on the front of the platter; place the wings and the dark meat at the sides; the back and breast on the dish your chicken each time in the same manner, so that the carver will know exactly where he will find the dark and the light meat. Take the sauce from the fire, add to it the yoke of one egg, beaten with two tablespoonfuls of cream; strain this over the chicken. Garnish the dish with points of fried bread, dust over a little finely-chopped parsely, and send to the table.—Ladies' Houme Journal.

A CITY BY THE SEA.

Beaufort as Seen by a Representative of the Tribune.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Beaufort, N. C., May 20.—Beaufort is a charming little city, picturesquely situated on the seacoast, and is famous as a summer and pleasure resort. Incorporated as a village in 1723, it ranks with the oldest towns of the State, and has been the scene of many important historical events. The population of Beaufort is about 2,500. The town is steadily growing, as is indicated by the number of new residences which are being completed here. Situated on a protected harbor, about twelve miles south of Cape Lookout and two miles east of Morehead City, its chief industry is fishing. Large quantities of Menhaden are caught and converted into oil and fertilizer, there being four oil-mills in operation at the present time, giving employment to about two hundred people. If the building of the breakwater at Cape Lookout is carried out, for which W. H. Chadwick, Jr., Assistant United States Engineer, has just completed a survey, it will give Beaufort great advantages as a coaling station for steamships not to be equaled by any other port on this part of the coast, as the larger steamers could then be able to enter the harbor. Beaufort is the county-seat of Carteret county, one of the richest counties in natural resources in North Carolina. Fish, clams, oysters and other forms of seafood are abundant. The back country is especially adapted to truck farming, as the crop can be marketed two weeks earlier than in the surrounding counties. The climate is one of the best in the world, the temperature ranging from 70 to 80 degrees in summer and 50 to 60 degrees in winter, being but nineteen miles from the Gulf Stream. Physicians recommend the climate here as being peculiarly adapted for the relief of asthmatics and consumptives.

With its churches, excellent schools and hospitable people, added to the many other advantages possessed by Beaufort, it is certainly an ideal town.

Rev. D. H. Tuttle is holding a protracted meeting at the new Methodist church which has just been completed, after exactly one year's time from the time of commencement to its dedication Sunday last. The edifice is of very pleasing appearance, and is finished inside entirely of native pine. The stained glass windows are also North Carolina product, having been made in Wilmington. Rev. Mr. Tuttle has labored long and earnestly toward completing this church, and it is a great source of gratification to the congregation and his friends to see his efforts crowned with success.

Mr. C. D. Jones is an applicant for the collectorship of customs here. He is a popular young gentleman, and a true Republican. He has labored faithfully for the cause of the Republican party, using his time, his talents and influence for the accomplishment of that end. If appointed he will reflect credit upon the Republican party in Carteret county and fill the office with grace and ability.

The steam yacht "Marie," of New York, bound to New Orleans, came in too close contact with a sand-shoal here today and as a consequence will have to wait for high tide before proceeding on the trip.

The Beaufort Custom House, locally known as the "United States Senate," seems to be the stamping-ground of the Democratic politicians of leisure, and the amount of news that emanates therefrom is enormous.

Miss Sarah Davis, the estimable and universally liked proprietress of the famous Davis House, is making preparations to accommodate a large number of summer boarders the coming season.

Hon. E. C. Duncan left today for Raleigh to be gone four or five days. The Tribune correspondent is indebted to Mr. Duncan for many courtesies shown before his departure. F. C. L.

Morehead City Notes.

Morehead City, N. C., May 20.—While in Morehead City today a Tribune man dropped in at the Atlantic Hotel. There he found Dr. Blacknall getting ready for the opening of this popular resort, which takes place June 1. To miss knowing the genial Doctor, one misses much of the pleasures of this life. He is an all-round man, with an eye to everything, an ear for every sound and a kind word for every one, which makes him the wonderful man that he is, and it is conceded by every one you meet that he is exactly the right man to look after the vast crowds who are booked for the Atlantic this season.

The members of the Methodist church and Sunday school of this place went to Newport today on a picnic. As the train rolled in tonight on its return the looks of the happy picnickers told more eloquently than words of the pleasure that they derived from their day's outing. F. C. L.

"Captain Dick" Will be Splendid.

The ladies and gentlemen who are in the cast of "Captain Dick," the play to be given for the Waifs Saving Circle at the Metropolitan Hall Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29, are loud in their praise of the piece, and predict the same great success for it here that has characterized its tour throughout the South. War plays are always interesting. Bright uniforms, shining accoutrements and pretty costumes please the eye, while the beautiful little story, full of heart interest, elegant, refined, clean comedy, exciting scenes, hair-breadth escapes and thrilling climaxes, together with a number of new "up-to-date" musical specialties and magnificent special scenery make an evening's entertainment which pleases everyone. The Sumter (S. C.) Item has this to say of the production in that city:

"The production of Bertram & Willard's play, 'Captain Dick,' by local talent, under the direction of the authors, which has been looked forward to with such keen anticipations, scored a success last night before a crowded house. There has seldom been a more appreciative and enthusiastic audience gathered in the Academy of Music than was there last evening.

"The appreciation and enthusiasm was greatest at the last and was due entirely to the merits of the play itself and the clever and intelligent work of the amateur actors and actresses; who both surprised and delighted the audience. The play was well staged, the costumes were handsome and historically correct and the special scenery was superior to almost any scenery that has ever been placed on the stage of the Academy of Music. The play was almost entirely devoid of amateurish stiffness.

"If a comparison were to be drawn, a majority of the professional theatrical companies that visit this city would suffer thereby, for the work of the amateurs and the entire production of 'Captain Dick' was immeasurably superior to the average company that visits Sumter."

The prices of admission will be 35 cents, gallery 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. The plan opens at W. H. King's drug store Thursday morning, May 27th.

Our Correspondent Warned.

Charlotte Observer.

The correspondent of the Raleigh Tribune in Charlotte waxes facetious over Charlotte's Declaration celebration. He shows that he knows nothing of our declaration by trying to quote from it and making a failure. He says: "Lives, fortunes and sacred honor," when any well-informed person knows that that expression was plagiarized by Thomas Jefferson from the Mecklenburg Declaration form: "Our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor." The word "most" adds greatly to the force of the expression. We warn The Tribune's correspondent, who is making fun of our declaration, not to show his head until the 20th crowd disperses.

BLEW HIS HEAD OFF.

Officers Make Sure Work of a Gang of Desperados.

Birmingham, Ala., May 20.—Columbus Garner, a notorious young desperado, under indictment in Tuscaloosa county on grave charges, was slain near Cottondale early this morning. Garner fled from Tuscaloosa county a year ago and took refuge in the mountains of Lamar county, where he gave battle and successfully baffled the efforts of three deputies who attempted his capture. Last night Sheriff Sherley learned that he had returned to his father's home, and, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Kyle, went to effect his capture. The pair hid behind a fence near the Garner home at 2 o'clock this morning and waited for the desperado to appear. Shortly after daylight Garner walked down the road. When opposite the officers they arose and with drawn guns demanded his surrender. Garner instantly felt for his trusty revolver, but Kyle was too quick, and fired, blowing off the entire top of his head. An examination of the dead body revaled Garner's pistol clutched tightly in his hand, but it had caught in his pocket, and he had been unable to get it out in time to fire.

Hostilities Have Been Suspended.

Special to The Tribune.

London, May 20.—Germany has asked the Porte to grant a two-weeks armistice. The Turks have issued an official notice of suspension of hostilities.

MILLINERY BARGAINS.

STYLISH SUMMER HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Grand opportunity for money-saving buyers to take advantage of cut prices while the season is in its height.

Call early in the morning and avoid the rush and tedious waiting later in the day.

Entire Sample Line of Wholesale Jobbers and Importers at half price all this week. All the reigning styles of the Home and Foreign Markets are here shown. Every hat and flower in perfect condition, clean, fresh and regular. Our facilities for getting the good things as they come this way, and letting you have them at about the same price, enables us to grow.

That these Bargain Flowers may be seen quickly and at a glance, show cases have been provided.

One case contains an assortment of artificial flowers worth 50 and 75c a bunch.

Take your choice at 25c.

Another case of French Flowers, valued at 1.00 and $1.25; your choice of any and all, 50c.

Sample Hats at one-half usual retail price 10, 15, 25, 50c, and on up. The most appreciable difference is seen in the finest grades.

French Models and trimmed hats for quick clearance, are placed on sale this week at about half the regular retail price.

New Invoices of Knox and Dunlap Shapes in fine white braids.

French Felt Cycle Hats in pearl, brown and black, just received by express, and the newest out for wheel and traveling.

Taffeta, Moire and Gauze Ribbons in the new shades of green, purple, blue, pink, creams and straw White in all widths.

Vantin's Sample Fans. New style; price 1-3 off.

White Silk French Fans, 25c.

White Silk Gauze Fans, elegant assortment, 50c.

Sherwood Higgs Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & Co.

VITAL SPARK REVIVED.

Incessant Effort Restored a Lad Who Fell in the Water.

Washington, May 20.—Charles Delaney, a diminutive 12-year-old colored boy, who resides with his parents in Willow Tree alley southwest, had the unique experience last night of being so dead for one hour that even the physicians at the Emergency Hospital could not tell whether or not he could be resuscitated. Delaney was fished out of the Potomac River by two young boys, after he had been five minutes under water, and had it not been for Policeman Rinck, of the Fourth Precinct station, who worked on the boy on the way to the station house, he would undoubtedly have died.

Delaney had been fishing on the flood gates just west of the Long bridge at the northern end. He had a long string of fish, and about 7 o'clock, just as it was growing dark, he got up and started to walk along the gate to the shore. His feet became tangled up in the string of fish, however, and he fell into the river. He could not swim, and his struggles only took him further from the wall. Two young men, Edward Foose and John Hoffman, who were standing on the shore, ran out on the gate with a boat hook.

The boy had gone for the last time, however, and all they could do was to grope around in the water with the hook. They finally found him, and dragged him ashore. A bystander in the meantime had telephoned to police headquarters, and the wagon from the Fourth Precinct station was sent to the bridge. Policeman Rinck took the two men in the wagon also, and made them work on the boy while he pumped his arms up and down, and tried to relieve him of the water he had swallowed. Delaney was still unconscious when he reached the hospital, and Drs. Turner, Juneman and Bahr immediately set to work to restore him.

There was no perceptible pulse, and the boy had ceased to breathe, but they induced respiration by artificial means, and by rubbing him and the use of stimulants finally brought him around. It was one hour after he reached the hospital, however, before he showed any signs of life. He was kept for a short time in the emergency ward and then sent home.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE DENOUNCED.

Characteristic Attack by Governor Leedy of Kansas.

Topeka, Kas., May 20.—The agitation for the enforcemnt of the prohibitory law in Kansas, renewed recently by the State Temperance Union as a result of open violation of the law in Topeka, has developed a split in Populist ranks. Governor Leedy appeared last night at Hamilton Hall, where the temperance people held a second big mass meeting. At the first meeting the Governor and his police commissioners were roundly denounced for failure to enforce the prohibitory law. Governor Leedy startled the audience by a little denunciation of his own. He declared that the State Temperance Association had fallen into the hands of agents of the railroads and corporations and that they were making of it a political weapon against the Populist administration instead of an instrumentality for good. He asserted, further, that the city government of Topeka did not assist the police in their efforts to enforce the laws, and he declared that if the temperance people were honest in their agitation the liquor traffic would be very quickly abolished.

The Governors' remarks provoked a retort from ex-United States Senator Peffer. "I am ashamed of him," the ex-Senator shouted. Mr. Peffer deplored the Governor's attack upon the temperance people, and intimated that the State administration was not sincere in its attitude toward the liquor traffic.

Annie L. Diggs, another Populist leader, spoke in the same strain, though she declared that Governor Leedy was doing as well as any other Governor since John A. Martin, a pronounced temperance man.

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

McKinley Expected to Preside Over the International Body.

Philadelphia, May 20.—The official program for conducting the business of the big international commercial conference and the entertainment of the visiting delegates, to be held in this city commencing June 1, was decided upon today by the direction of the Commercial Museums. It provides for the business meetings and the consideration of various international questions which will come up for discussion, in addition to which a plan has been outlined to show the foreigners various points of interest within the city. The business of the conference will continue for three days.

The program contemplates the presence of President McKinley and members of his cabinet in the city on June 2. The President has been invited to preside over a general meeting in the Academy of Music on the afternoon of that day. In the evening a banquet will be held at the Bourse, with covers for 1,200. President McKinley has been asked to preside, and invitations have been accepted by the cabinet officers, many of the foreign Ministers, the Mayors of many of the large cities, and about 250 delegates from various commercial bodies all over the United States, in addition to fifty or more delegates from South American countries.

At the conclusion of the conference the foreign delegates will visit many of the large cities in a body, traveling on a special train. The program as at present outlined provides for visits to Washington, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities. In each of these cities the foreigners will be entertained by local commercial bodies. This tour, which will last until July 15th, is expected to be much more important in results than the Pan-American tour of a few years ago.

Three Brothers Shot.

Hyden, Ky., May 20.—This morning, on Cutsline Creek, ten miles south of this place Taylor Whitehead shot John Baker, Farmer Baker and Demps Baker, all brothers. Farmer is dead, and Demps is not expected to survive but a few hours. John's wound is not considered fatal. The Baker brothers and Whitehead had had some previous difficulty. They were all drinking together. John and Whitehead began quarreling; Demps struck Whitehead on the head with a rock, and the fight began, and resulted as above stated. The Baker boys were aged—Farmer, 16; Demps, 18; and John, 19. Whitehead was generally regarded as a quiet, peaceable fellow, and was well thought of. He has not been arrested, but his friends say he will surrender.

Russion Intervention.

London, May 20.—The armistice between Turkey and Greece is proceeding because of the intervention of Russia.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

May 17th to 22d.

There is just now no theme or topic of such great interest to mothers of school girls, and the young ladies themselves, as materials for school commencement Dresses.

In answer to the great demand for such fabrics we have made, recently, great purchases of

8-4 White French Organdies

These New Organdies have arrived, and are now on our counters; the prices run, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 per yard.

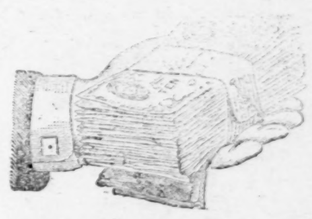
These organdies at these prices are by far the best values we have ever shown—the sheerest, best finished organdies in the world. There is no limit to the interest our people attach to genuine values, and we sum up this advertisement by saying, that never have we offered such interesting values.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.



MONEY SAVERS,
Our Prices.
Whiting Bros
RALEIGH, N. C.

IMPORTANT

To Justices of the Peace and County Officers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

Manual of Law and Forms

Is now ready. This valuable book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the Laws of 1897. It is a Library of itself for Justices of the Peace and County Officers, and is indispensable. It contains all the Legal Forms, the Statutory Law, Marriage Ceremony. The Duties and Powers of Justices of Peace and County Offices and a Complete Fee Bill.

☞ In fact The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms is the one book that every Magistrate and County Officer must have for properly conducting their office.

Price, by Mail, $2.00.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at $6.55 for round trip, limited 15 day's from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at $3.30 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return at $4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Kernersville, N. C., and return at $3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 26th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at $2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

WILKESBORO HOTEL.

Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C.

For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

AN INCLOSED GARDEN.

By ISABEL J. ROBERTS.

From her window a woman looked down on the old convent grounds, the stretch of green lawn, the orderly beds of flowers, the carefully trimmed shrubs. Before a shrine a white-veiled novice knelt. The folds of her veil and gown were hardly less statuesque than the lines of the stone image above. Behind a clump of trees at the edge of the lawn, was a rough granite cross. There lay the nuns, who, hearing the solemn recommendation of the church, "Go forth, faithful soul!" had gone to a well-earned rest. A procession of girls, in their uniform of blue cashmere and white bobbinet veils, went silently along the open corridor, which formed a wing of the big stone building.

As upon a picture, year after year Marian Sturges had looked upon that same scene, the only variation in which being that brought about by the changing seasons. Today her long sleep ended. She shook herself mentally, and woke to full consciousness. She had had a sorrow—a deep one—but she was very young, very inexperienced, to have looked upon the death of the man whom she loved as her own death blow, and to have adjusted her whole being with such passionate haste to that conviction. For she did not die. She had come of a long-lived stock, which if they had broken hearts never were known to die of them.

She had asked to be taken in by the good nuns, and she was given a room within the convent and the sweet, quiet fellowship of women to whom the world was dead. She had studied, she had taught a class of two; she had played the organ in the still, perfumed chapel, toward which, day and night, the thoughts of the holy women streamed like flames blown by a strong wind. And, then, sharp on all this calm, had struck the blow of reawakened life. Marian looked away from the window and down on her quiet, nun like gown.

"How strange that I should be wearing this!" she said.

Marian went to the mountains. She remembered a happy summer there years ago. But she had forgotten something—she had forgotten that she was no longer young. She saw herself come and go among her fellow-creatures unobserved, unheaded, as if she were a shadow—a disembodied spirit. She had come back to the world with both hands outstretched, as to an old friend, and she saw herself passed by as a stranger.

"I am like the little old woman shorn of her skirts, and barked at by her own dog, and I feel like crying, 'Lawk a-me—it's none of I!'"

Slowly and painfully she came to know the nature of the evil under which she groaned. "The ancients rightly called old age an incurable disease. When one has ceased to be young, one begins to feel the twinges of that dreadful malady," she thought.

But her whole nature was in rebellion against the monstrous relations involved in being young in spite of a lost youth. The life in the fashionabe summer resort—the men and women, handsome, gay, pleasure-loving, the music at all hours throbbing near and far—kuickened her long dormant senses and roused them to a painful activity.

She was thinking of all these things with the clearness of a keenly analytical mind, and the pain of an equally sensitive nature, as she sat before the blazing logs in the large comfortable "parlor" of the mountain hotel, the quiet of the hour, too early as yet to be disturbed by more than an occasional passing step, increasing her sense of desolation and unfamiliarity with herself. It was an August morning, but like most August mornings on the borders of the lake, chill and drear. A cold white fog had crept up from the water closer and closer until it pressed against the very window and stood there—a vast, ghostly presence. Marian shivered and drew near to the crackling logs. A child's cry broke upon the stillness—a cry so loud and pitous that Marian started to her feet with a quick impulse to aid and comfort. Following the sound, she went into the adjoining room—a great, empty apartment called the "office"—and came upon a baby girl in a deluge of tears. In the dreary vastness of her unknown surroundings the child had evidently given herself up for lost.

Marian took her in her arms, and hugged close to her the soft mass of lace and embroidery, making soothing promises of soon finding "Mamma." At that moment the child caught sight of a man coming into the room, and, breaking away from Miss Sturges, ran with a cry of joy to the shelter of well-known arms. He laughed, and, taking her up, carried her to the warm hearth to which Marian had returned.

"She is my niece, Dorothy Randolph," he said, meeting her kind look of inquiry. "It will not be long before nurse will come to claim the little runaway."

It came about in this manner, that Marian found herself talking to George Craig, admittedly a man of unusual attraction, and who, socially speaking, was used to having things pretty much his own way. She was quite sure that this was the first time that he had become aware of her existence. And she was right, for it was not clear in Craig's mind that he had ever seen her before; and, while they were exchanging platitudes adapted mainly to Dorothy's comprehension, she was seized with a sudden ambition—the last impulse of a proud nature wounded to the death to make herself of interest to him, if only for this half-hour before breakfast. She had observed Craig closely during those silent weeks with that interest which success of any kind attracts to itself. She felt that she knew how to talk to him, and, with sudden daring, broke away from the subject of the little girl's woes to plunge into topics more congenial to her own tastes. She talked quietly, with a certain hidden force, affecting Craig's mind as pleasantly as the warmth of the burning logs affected his body. She had often heard his guitar on the lake, and Craig found himself talking of the music he liked best, which was not always what he could play, he said, unaffectedly.

"Do you know this pretty thing?" Marian said, rising and seating herself at the piano. She struck the opening chords, and looked back at him with a gentle, compelling glance. Although not specially interested in hearing new songs before breakfast, he put down the child and went to the piano. "You would like this, if you could hear it sung. I do not sing," she said, in a sort of musical cadence, playing with a firm, practiced touch, and looking at him to see that he followed her. He was thinking less of what she played, lovely as it was, than of the woman, who, as it were, had risen from the lake or dropped from the clouds and taken possession of him. She reminded him of one of Rossetti's women, with her graceful neck, the heavy, low growing hair, and the sad, generous curve of the well-formed mouth. Her features seemd formed to convey a rich fullness of nature with a mystic purity and passion of soul. As she played and looked at him with her gray, black lashed eyes, he wondered that he had never observed her before, for she had told him that they had been under the same roof for the greater part of the summer. She made him feel that she understood him—that they had always been friends, exciting in him a curiosity to know the secret of her charm.

All that day the sun did not appear. The mountains were in the clouds. Shreds and streamers of vapor blew in at the opened doors and windows—a sea of mist lay without. After dinner the parlors, halls and stairway were filled with gay, idle groups. Miss Sturges had seated herself with a book at a lamp-lighted table. She saw Craig come into the room, looking particularly well in his evening suit. He stopped to talk to a group at a card-table. He stood for a moment behind a pair of white shoulders, and then, with a laughing refusal to take a hand in the game, went with his paper in search of a quiet corner, and found his morning's acquaintance in possession of the particular one that he had in view.

"We don't want to read, do we?" he said, after his quick, pleased greeting. She smiled and folded her hands across her book. As she sat here, with her deep eyes fixed upon him, the rich red of her mouth defining its faultless lines, her face surcharged with feeling, Craig thought her a decidedly striking-looking woman. She semed eager to talk to him, eager that he should understand her, revealing a charming maturity of thought and character with what seemed to Craig an absolute lack of experience. She made him feel as if he were in the presence of some primaeval woman, such as Eve might have been, and the frank way in which she showed that he was pleasing to her was in keeping with the idea that he had formed of her. When he learned that she was alone and unacquainted, he asked if he might present his sister, and went off in search of her.

He returned, looking immensely pleased, bringing with him, a tall, impressive-looking woman—the accepted leader, as Marian well knew, of the correct and exclusive little world, whose movements she had been following from afar like a spectator from another sphere. Mrs. Randolph smiled upon the stranger, and her smile seemed to flash down from unaccessible heights, so distant and cold was it; but she had not talked long before she found that the patronage she was prepared to extend to one of Craig's acquaintances—"and some of his friends are so funny," she was wont to declare—would be altogether out of place in this instance, for Marian, with innate dignity, showed herself conscious of an equal social value, presenting her credentials, which she knew were looked for, with all the tact of an accomplished woman of the world.

On the strength of that fortuitous introduction Marian found herself revolving with those heavenly bodies, which had seemed to shine upon her from remote skies, and felt herself take on a brilliancy that came as much from a sense of height as from any inherent quality.

Soon there were many stories in circulation to account for Marian Sturges. But only one thing was known with certainty—it was through Mrs. Randolph's pertinacity that she had been brought out of her retirement, and had consented to shine in that state of life, to which, undoubtedly, she had been called both by nature and fortune. Her beautiful gowns, which had lain so long unused in her long, deep trunks, over which her maid had shed actual tears as over so many graves of ruined hopes—did much to strengthen the general belief that she was a person of distinction, and even her maid could not be in public without exciting a feeling of interest.

To Marian her sudden popularity brought with it an elation such as no previous moment of her life had afforded, for it sprang from the hope of a lost identity regained. There were no more days of sad isolation and hungry disappointment. She rowed, sailed, she took long drives, she sat at crackling camp-fires—all of which things, valueless in themselves, brought with them a keen sense of being once more in touch with life. She was acutely conscious of her every movement of renewed vitality watching the renaissance of her old self with all the interest of a biologist. Craig came nearest to satisfying the demands of her long, torpid nature, for, with his admiration, she felt his stirring heart-beats. She was hungry for those flashes of passion. At moments when she was most eager, most unguarded, she brought the sweetest of al woman-lovers before Craig's mind, the innocent passionate Juliet, when she says:

"In truth, fair Mantague, I am too fond
And therefore thou mayst think my havior light:
But trust me, gentleman, I'll prove more true
Than those that have been more cunning to be strange."

But Craig's nature was a slow, cautious one—and he, too, was interested in making psychological experiments.

The continual surprise of her changeable moods kept him interested, but uncertain—he was not sure she was in earnest, even when she seemed most so; but, however he might disapprove of her, there was always the pressing need of going back to her. He found her different from what he had expected. Instead of the simple-minded woman, the impulsive "overfond" Juliet, he found that he had to deal with a very complex nature—one, too, that was following some unknown orbit. She gave herself the charm of mystery, whether consciously or unconsciously, he could not make out.

"You are a peculiar woman," he said. "A hidden fire burns in your voice, but, when I draw near for warmth, I find only a semblance of heat and life. It is but a reflected light from fires since dead, like that which reaches us from planets ages after extinction."

She looked at him with an air of indescrible relief, as if he had solved a problem over which she had been struggling hopelessly, and said, "That is exactly the way I seem to myself."

His careless words seemed the signal for the reaction of her whole nature to take place. She began to hate the dances, the camp-fires, the common sport of playing with the heart's deepest feelings—all the practices of the shallow, artificial life into which she had thrown herself with such fervor. Her soul put off its beggarly attitude into which her great need had momentarily forced it, and made an effort to recover its native dignity and innocence.

But she found it difficult to undo what she had done, and then, too, she had led Craig to believe many things of her which she knew now were false; but, if she had deceived him, she had also deceived herself.

It was a beautiful night, rare at that time of year, warm as the close of a June day, and flooded with a moon at its full. The lake was covered with boats, some lying at rest, others going lazily along, either under sail or the stroke of the oar. Among the smaller craft was Craig's rowboat, with Marian at the rudder. She was seated among the cushions, with which Craig had piled his boat, dreamily conscious of all the beauty about her—the pale moon riding on high, the yellow lights along the shore, the woods densely massed against the luminous sky—all doubled by the still water. Craig pulled out until the shore and the laziet craft had been left far behind, and they could feel as much alone as if they were at the North Polar Sea. He made his oars secure, and slipped down among the cushions at Marian's feet. He was silent, waiting, after his usual fashion, for her to give the keynote of the conversation, that he might enjoy the play of her mind, and be taken into channels of thought and feeling new to him. She felt all the responsiveness of his nature, as he thus sat silent at her feet.

"You are very thoughtful," he said, at last. "You are busy as usual, taking your minute introspective notes. Are you compiling an autobiography?"

"I am trying very hard to understand myself, if that is what you mean. You don't know what it is to seem remote and shadowy to yourself—you, who have spent your life out in the open air and sunshine. I should feel that I had a confession to make to you if I did not believe that you had found me out long ago. I am, indeed, an extinct life—mere fossil remains of a creature long since dead."

"Far be it from me to doubt your assertion," Craig said, lazily, "but since you are what you claim to be, permit me to declare, even at the risk of being thought a person of abnormal tastes, that I prefer fossil remains to anything that I know."

She laughed in response to his banter.

"What do people think of me?" she said, coming at the subject from another direction. "Tell me for the sake of the autobiography."

"No end of nice things; but they would make you too vain, and I shall not repeat them."

"I am not looking for compliments. Of course my age has been under discussion?"

"Naturally; since you are of that age that sets people to guessing. Your admirers say that you are not a day over twenty-five—those whom you have snubbed put your age as something more than that; but, of course, nobody believes them."

"I am thirty-five," she said, with the air of making a death-bed confession, and renouncing at the same time every earthly ambition. "In five years I shall be forty—not fair, fat and forty, but dark, lean and forty. All the women in our family tend to sharpened features. I shall be all hair and eyes."

Craig placidly interrupted a spiral smoke that was floating from his cigar toward Marian.

"I suppose I should appear shocked at the awful number of years that you have been so recklessly accumulating, but the trouble is that you have so continually supplied me with data, that you have left me with not the shadow of a doubt as to your exact age. I believe that you told me your age, and, in fact, your whole history (as much as you know of it yourself, which, strange to say, is very little, as you have so mixed it up with your feelings) in that first half-hour before breakfast, when you allowed me to make the most valuable acquaintance of my life. But thirty-five, bad as it is, has no terrors for me, as I passed it myself a couple of years ago."

But although Craig was laughing at her, he felt that she had a motive in talking as she did, just what it was he did not know at that moment, nor did he wish to know, as he was sure it boded no god for him. He did not permit himself to associate Marian with any idea of permanency—she made him feel that she was a fleeting joy, like the summer or the birds; but he was altogether too much of a philosopher to turn his back upon a pleasure simply because it was winged. They were together now—that was enough for him. He took up his guitar, and, carefully laying his cigar within reach, began to sing softly, in a reminiscent way. When he put down his guitar he had an amusing story to tell, and then there was another song, until Marian was forced to yield herself to his light-hearted mood, although plainly against her will. He thought himself immensely clever in warding off her evident intention of being unpleasant, as he put it to himself.

"It is getting chill," Marian said, when the evening was far spent. "A fog is rising. See, it has blotted out the shore. Don't you think we should go in?"

Craig made his way back to his seat and took up the oars again, sending theb oat with swift, noiseless strokes through the silent waters. The moonlight fell full upon his thick, light-brown hair and clear, regular features. He was very good-looking—and so Marian was thinking when he glanced up and caught her grave eyes upon him. He smiled with gentle good-humor, and bent again to the oars. When they touched shore, she waited while he landed his boat and locked up the cushions in the boat-house, shivering in the dampness that had risen with the fog. It was a long walk from the water to the hotel. Their path lay along the edge of a thick woods, the moonlight on the trees making dancing shadows under their feet. Marian hoped now that he could no longer play his guitar and his cigars were all gone, that he would fall into a train of thought more in sympathy with her own. But his fertility in finding new diversions semed inexhaustible. He stopped to listen to the startled note of some night-bird, amusing himself by trying to imitate it again and again. He made Marian stand and look down the wooded mountain side, and mark the curious effect of lights and shadows, and finally all chance of serious thought was put to an end by the sound of voices behind them. Another boat had put into shore, and they were soon overtaken by the gay water-party, many of whom they knew, making the rest of the way in their company. Marian said good-night to Craig as soon as they reached the hotel, and, begging to be excused from the little supper which was somebody's happy thought as a suitable ending to a merry evening, went to her room.

After Marian had gone Craig, too, disappeared. He had much to think about. He found a dark corner on the veranda, overlooking a vast mountain scene, under the mysterious effect of moon and fog. Marian had been displeased with him because he was light-hearted and flippant. She had not asked him to sing; she had made sarcastic remarks about his absorption in his cigar; she had fairly stamped her foot with impatience when he had allowed the people behind to overtake them on their way home. She had looked both out of temper and sad when she had said good-night to him. He smiled over it all, congratulating himself on having, by his own fine playing, forced her to show her hand. It was all easy enough to understand. He had disappointed her in her expectations. She was so sure that he would make use of this evening, so near the close of the season, and so likely to be the last when they should be so entirely alone, to tell her that he loved her that, acting under the belief that she did not love him, she had tried to spare him the pain of refusal by showing him beforehand how useless it would be for him to speak. He was quite sure that he would have been refused if he had spoken then, and as he had nothing to lose and everything to gain, he had made it quite plain to her that she had misunderstood him, and that love was the last thing in his thoughts. She had become restless, uneasy, under his playfulness; perhaps she had made a mistake in thinking that he loved her. Her uncertainty forced her to look into her own heart, and she found there something that she did not expect—love for this man whom she had planned to refuse. She had been as unguarded as a girl in her efforts to get at his real feelings, and he had seen her doubts go through her heart like a knife. To-morrow, if she were sad enough and humble enough, he would tell her that he loved her; but not even to-morrow, unless he were all that and more. He had never found her so charming as to-night; never so beautiful as when she sat at his rudder among the cushions, her dark eyes and still darker hair, with its strong wave taking on a depth and softness under the moonlight, that made her look still more like one of the mystic, pre-Raphaelite women to whom Craig loved to compare her. Oh, yes, he could afford to wait for her!

The next morning he rose at daybreak. He had not slept well. His thought was to take a long walk before breakfast, but everything was dripping with moisture—a heavy fog, like a white wall, shut in the hotel from the outer world. He took a turn up and down the outer world. He took a turn up and down the west veranda, and then was glad to go back to the log fires burning within. A pile of trunks stood in the office waiting to be taken away by the early morning stage. Several of them were marked with the same initials, and the thought went idly through his mind that their owner must be, of necessity, a woman, and a woman of many gowns. Then the letters took on a certain familiarity, and the M. S. suddenly assumed gigantic proportions. M. S.—why, they were Marian's initials!

Marian must be going away! Perhaps that is what she wanted to tell him last night, and, what, with his singing and his story-telling and his whistling to birds, he had made impossible. How immensely clever he had been, to be sure! With these trunks before him his reflections of the previous night seemed the ravings of a madman. He was staring at the trunks with a look of utter perplexity when Marian, followed by her maid, both in their traveling suits, came down the stairway. Marian broke into an amused smile when she saw him standing speechless before her luggage, as if under some hypnotic spell.

"So you are running away—stealing away like a thief in the night?" he said, sadly.

"I don't think that taking one's departure in full view, with one's own indisputable possessions, can be called stealing away," she said. "Have you had your breakfast? No! Well, then, let us breakfast together; that will give us a little time together before the stage starts."

"You are making a mistake," Craig said, earnestly, after the waiter had taken the order. "You have reached a wrong conclusion, for your premises are false. You are a woman with an immense amount of unused common sense—"

"That is a polite way of telling me that I am a fool," Marian interrupted, with a smile.

"You think you understand yourself," he continued. "You have an erroneous idea that you are in some way allied to extinct worlds, fossil remains and dead pasts. Believe me, never was there a greater mistake. You have done everything in your power to dematerialize yourself in order to join some shadowy memory of the past; but, in spite of your efforts, you still remain in the flesh, and very much in the flesh. You are a creature of impulse; your hurried going away today is the act of a child; you are dashing aside the cup of life—the cup of life."

She poured his coffee in silence from the small silver coffee-pot at her side, showing an absorbing interest in getting the cream and sugar to his taste. She always made him feel her exquisite kindness and thoughtfulness, and it fairly brought a groan to his lips when he thought that this might be the last as well as the first time that she would ever pour his coffee. He must not speak of love now—of that he was certain. She was thinking of some radiant future; her face was full of hope; she smiled at him as if she knew nothing of pain and would fail to understand him. While he was deliberating how to proceed with his difficult wooing, Marian's maid came in to say that the stage was at the door, and that there were only a few minutes before starting. She stood there waiting to help her mistress into her mackintosh, for the mist had turned into a cold rain. Several other passengers were going away at the same time, and Craig hurried out to secure a good seat for Marian. She followed him and he helped her in behind the oil-cloth curtains, which were let down on all sides to keep out the rain. She was shut from view almost before she knew it. He climbed up the steps and put his head behind the curtains.

"You have not told me where you are going. Where am I to find you?

Before she could answer the rain came down in a noisy, drenching torrent, that made speech impossible, literally beating Craig from his insecure footing. The horses started. Craig went back to shelter, staring with a feeling of utter loss after the stage, its black top, shining and dripping, at last disappearing down the mountain road, the trees on either side blowing and rocking in the wind and rain.

* * * * * * * * *

"Your room is ready for you. We knew that you would come back to us," the little nun said, at the door. Marian smiled, and the door closed behind her with the sound of bolts shot home. She went along the empty corridors. The girls had not yet come back from their vacation, and the quiet was profound. The polished wood floor rang out under her steps; the echoes sounded bare and lifeless. She was thinking of Craig's words: "You are making a mistake—you are dashing aside the cup of life." "The cup of life," the echoes repeated. She stood outside the chamber door; she dared not go in. Perhaps she had overestimated the charm of that little room. Then, with sudden assurance, she threw open her door, and—wonder of wonders—the memory of her past rushed out like a rich perfume!

It was here that her lost love, the love of her heart, dwelt, and with him her true self, for her true self was the being created by these years of pain and remembered pain. Here were her books—the books that showed that her beloved's steps had passed that way; her chair at the window, where she had dreamed her youth away; her pictures of Madonnas and St. Johns and Magdalenes, the greatest lovers the world has ever known. Here was Love's abode. Her little chamber was the inclosed garden of her soul—a well of living waters—and its memories were like frankincense and myrrh and fine spices.

"Awake, O north wind! and come, thou south! Blow upon my garden, that the spices may flow out. Let my beloved come into his garden and eat his pleasant fruits."

CHILD INSTANTLY KILLED.

Careless Handling of a Gun Causes the Death of Donato Serritteli.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 18.—A charge of manslaughter was made against Harry Gillette in the Third precinct police court this morning.

Yesterday afternoon Gillette was cleaning a gun when it accidentally fell to the floor of a poch on which he was standing and exploded. The entire load of shot caught little Donato Serritteli, a 3-year-old lad, in the back of the head and tore away a portion of the skull, killing him almost instantly. Gillette was seized by a crowd of infuriated Italians, who were under the impression that he had killed the child intentionally, and no doubt would have summarily dealt with him had it not been for the timely arrival of an officer.

Charles Preston Dead.

Special to The Tribune.

Reidsville, N. C., May 19.—Charles Preston, who was found near here Saturday with his throat badly cut, died early this morning. It is thought now that he committed suicide. The remains will be buried here tomorrow, as nothing has been heard from his people.

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COTTON DROPS A NOTCH

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CROPS RECEIVE MUCH ATTENTION

GRANGERS SATISFIED WITH PROSPECT OF HIGHER PRICES.

Wheat Closes a Fraction Higher—Receipts at Minneapolis Continue Excessive—News From Fall River a Little More Encouraging.

New York, May 20.—Stocks.—The believers in higher prices for the Grangers are entirely satisfied with today's market. In spite of a heavy break in Jersey Central which sold nearly six points below the highest price of yesterday the Grangers only yielded during the third or fourth hour of trading, and finally closed nearly as high as last night. This was in spite of the fact that the traders had worked themselves up into a state of partial scare over the Cuban resolutions in the Senate and in their somewhat alarming view of the outlook they were backed by dispatches from Washington that Senator Hoar and the other opponents to the Cuban resolutions had decided to forego any further opposition to Mr. Morgan's resolution and to let the House fight the matter out. Chicago has had a firm undertone all day on buying by Chicago houses who generally have exceptionally good information in regard to political events and sentiment in Illinois. It is far from that on Tuesday next when the frontage bill comes up for re-consideration, that both it and the consolidation bill will become laws. Gold shipments on Saturday will probably amount to about $1,000,000. Sentiment at the close was decidedly bullish on the Grangers.

The steadiness of St. Paul and Chicago Burlington and Quincy under bad news is creating speculative temper favorable to advance in those stocks. Chicago Burlington and Quincy earnings are known to be very satisfactory at present and St. Paul traffic is improving again this week.

The important question in Jersey Central was how much of yesterday's selling was for long and how much for short account. The strongest point against the stock was that it did not rally much after its large decline. There was, in the opinion of traders, nothing to have prevented a fair rally had insiders tried to have brought one about. The feeling was that the decline would probably go further unless friends of the property saw fit to come to its rescue.

For anybody that likes an irregular market today's market was about what they would have liked. The break in Chicago Gas was obviously due to the defeat of the consolidation bill. The rate disturbances exerted no influence. Conservative brokers thought last night the market might be somewhat lower today is clear enough that the general market is not weak enough to be pulled down by collapse in one or two stocks.

People who have been generally bearish on the market and who still feel bearish on the Coal stocks because of the condition of the coal trade and the alleged necessities of Jersey Central, are bullish on the Grangers because the outlook for them is better than for any other while the prices are not as high.

Tennessee Coal and Iron stock has been concentrated largely in the hands of directors who say they are perfectly contented to wait for the improved business which must come some time this year and that the stock will promptly go back to its proper level. They say no support has been given on the decline and when the rally comes there will be no speculative stock bought for sustaining purposes to come on the market.

There was a large cash business in coarse grains yesterday at the seaboard, possibly 500,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of oats.

London—2:15 p. m.—Stocks—Consols steady at 113⅛ for money and 113⅝ for the account. American stocks ⅛@¼ below the opening and now firm without feature.

Texas crop news this morning reports prospects in Williamson county first-class. In Robinson county condition is said to be the finest for years. Goliad county a destructive hail storm on the 14th ruined a good deal of cotton.

Sentiment in the market is very much mixed. On the Coalers it is bearish, on the Grangers bullish, while Chicago promises to be a good trading market in the next few days.

The motion to reconsider the Consolidated Gas bill has been postponed until next Tuesday.

The movement of cotton to the ports continues light, and stocks continue to decrease by reason of the export movement, although no new business in cotton has been reported either yesterday or today. The improvement in Liverpool is said to have been due to the possibility of a speedy settlement of the Graeco-Turkish question without further complications, and spinners are said to be taking hold of spot cotton in Liverpool today were 8,000 bales.

The present weather reports are the controlling factor in the market, and those just now are very favorable to the cotton belt as a whole. In some sections the crop is reported to be further advanced than at this time last year. The advent of warm weather will go far toward promptly overcoming the previous backwardness and with its continuance it is expected that by the middle of June the crop will be of average condition. There is, however, the possibility of drought, and in view of all the visissitudes to which the crop is likely to be exposed during the next two months, prices would seem to abundantly discount any improvement in the prospects as compared with two weeks ago.

The news from Fall River is of a slightly more encouraging nature, and there is a little more inquiry for goods; not sufficient, however, to result in any increase in quotations.

Becky Mohr bought 2,000 bales of August cotton at 7.25 today.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10½
pref'd	28
Atchison	10½
pref'd	19½
American Cotton Oil	10
pref'd	54
American Tobacco	70½
pref'd	102
B. & O	11½
Bay State Gas	8½
C. C. C. & St. L	27⅛
Canada Southern	46⅞
C. & O	16
B. & Q	74
Chicago Gas	80½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16¼
Canadian Pacific	53
Consolidated Gas	159½
Del., Lack. & W	146⅝
Delaware & Hudson	102⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	9½
pref'd	37½
Erie	11⅛
General Electric	29½
Hocking Valley	1½
Illinois Central	92½
J. Central	70
L. & N	44½
L. E. & W	12½
pref'd	60
Laclede Gas	22⅝
Lead	23⅝
pref'd	92½
Lake Shore	163
Missouri Pacific	12⅝
Mobile & Ohio	17
Manhattan	84
Mo. Kan. & Tex	10⅝
pref'd	26½
Michigan Central	95⅝
North American	4
Northern Pacific	12½
pref'd	36½
N. W	104½
pref'd	154½
N. Y. Central	99⅞
Omaha	56½
pref'd	138
Ontario & Western	13⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co	156½
Pacific Mail	26½
Rock Island	63¾
Reading	18
Sugar	113½
pref'd	103½
St. Paul	73½
pref'd	131½
Standard Rope & Twine	6⅝
Southern Railway	7½
pref'd	25⅝
Silver Certificates	60
Sus. & Western	7½
pref'd	28½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	17⅞
Texas Pacific	8½
Union Pacific	6⅝
U. S. Rubber	12½
pref'd	61¼
U. S. Leather	6⅞
pref'd	53⅝
W. & L. E	1
pref'd	2¾
Wabash	4½
pref'd	12⅝
Western Union	77¼

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 20.—12:30 p. m.: Consols, 113½ for money and 113⅝ for the account. Bar silver, 27½d. London discount rate, ⅞@1 per cent.

LONDON STOCK CLOSE.

London, May 20.—The market for Americans closed heavy. N. Y. C., 99⅜, St. Paul, 73⅜; L. & N., 44¼; N. P. preferred, 36⅜; Reading, 17¾; Southern Railway, preferred, 25⅝; Union Pacific, 6½.

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 20.—The receipts today are as follows: Wheat, 15 cars; corn, 236 cars; oats, 247 cars.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, May 20.—Spot cotton market active. Uplands, 7@7¾. Sales 5,724.

PRICE-CURRENT REPORT.

New York, May 20.—The Cincinnati Price-Current says: "Cool temperature has prevented forceful conditions, but not unfavorably changed the general situation of any crop. Continued encouraging indications from Spring wheat sections. Average for Winter wheat maintained. Oats generall doing well. Week's packng, 420,000 hogs aganst 350,000 last year."

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS COTTON.

New York, May 20.—Estimated port receipts to-day, 4,000 bales against 3,108 last week and 3,172 last year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 20.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton: Moderate demand; prices lower American midling, 4⅛d; sales estimated 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 300; receipts, 10,000; American, 7,200; futures opened quiet; demand moderate.

May-June, 403@404@403; June-July, 402@403@402; July-August, 401@402@401; August-September, 361@362@361; September-October, 354@355; October-November, 350@349; November-December, 347@348; December-January, 346; January-February, 346. Futures quiet at the decline.

2 p. m.—Cotton—May, 403@404; May-June, 402@403; June-July, 401@402; July-August, 401; August-September, 360@361; September-October, 353@354; October-November, 349; November-December, 346@347; December-January, 345@346; January-February, 345@346; February-March, 346. Futures dull.

4 p. m.—Futures closed barely steady. May-June, 402@403; June-July, 401@402; July-August, 4d@401; August-September, 360@361; September-October, 353@354; October-November, 348@349.

CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

Chicago, May 20.—Thomans reports condition of wheat lowered to 79.6 per cent. drop in California, 8 per cent. since May 1. Crop indicated, 310,000,000 bushels winter wheat. Spring acreage increased 18 per cent., now 14,000,000 acres. Condition, 96 per cent. against 95 per cent. June 1 last year. Crop indicated, 220,000,000 bushels. Total crop winter and spring, 530,000,000 bushels, or 95,000,000 bushels more than last year.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 20.—Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; sales, 90,500 bales. May, 7.25; June, 7.25; July, 7.28; August, 7.22; September, 6.91; October, 6.74; November, 6.74; December, 6.77; January, 6.80; February, 6.84; March, 6.88.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 20.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports to-day: Boston, 400; Baltimore, 11; Charleston, 26; Galveston, 462; Mobile, 6; New Orleans, 973; Norfolk 401; Savannah, 170; Houston, 266 bales.

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 32 bales.

Prices firm.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 18.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	70½	71⅜
Sept	66¼	67¼
CORN—		
July	24⅜	24½
Sept	25½	25⅜
OATS—		
July		
Sept	17½	18½
PORK—	18	18½
July		
Sept	$8 20	$8 25
LARD—	8 27½	8 27½
July	3 75	3 85
Sept	3 90	3 92½
RIBS—		
July	4 47½	4 50
Sept	4 52½	4 55

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $5.60; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 30c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 25c; per quart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, according to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

Hay—No. 1, straight timothy, $16, No. 2, mixed, $15.

Bran—Per ton, $17@18.

Ship stuffs—$19@20.

Cotton seed meal, $21@22.

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	123	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston 8's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	127½	128
Caraleigh Phosphate W'ks	105	106
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	106½	107½
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	101	102
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 20.—Liverpool developed further weakness as the day progressed and closing prices there were from 1 to 1½ points below yesterday's finals. While the demand from abroad was something of a disappointment to the trade here, opening figures were not materially below those of yesterday, showing a recession of only 1 to 2 points. Some slight further addition was made to the opening decline in response to the weakness in Liverpool, but prices at present are only 2 or 3 points lower than yesterday. On the decline in our market this morning we hear that 2,300 bales have been taken for export and that negotiations are in progress for a still larger quantity, with the probability that the additional cotton will be worked before the close of business. Crop reports continue to receive considerable attention from the trade here, and we are not alone in receiving unfavorable chapter of such. It is reported to us from a source in which we have much confidence that the crop is at this time, as a rule, later than it has been for the past six years. Receipts continue to be very light. Locally, there are no particular features, except that both New Orleans and Liverpool have bought some cotton for delivery after September next. In our gossip of yesterday we mentioned that certain purchases amounting to about 10,000 bales made by a reputable brokerage house were supposed to have been for a house in disfavor in the stock exchange and about the street, we find that the cotton bought by the broker referred to was for an entirely different interest and was not bought for the house as alleged.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Chicago, May 20.—Wheat closed ⅝c higher than it did yesterday with nearly all of the important short interest eliminated from the market. The cause of the advance was the upturn at Berlin which was credited to reports of damage of the wheat crop of Austro-Hungary. Other European markets were unaffected to any extent. Some early weakness was caused by the continued excessive receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth and by Thoman's report which indicated a total yield of winter and spring wheat about one hundred million bushels larger than last year and a spring wheat area seeded 18 per cent. larger. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard are again large and some new business done there. In Chicago there are various rumors of shipping business, but no details are given out and none can be confirmed for the past two days except one cargo of 85,000 bushels, late yesterday. Chicago stocks are decreasing rapidly and will show about 800,000 bushels reduction for this week, making another two million decrease in the visible supply. The trade is mainly of a professional character which takes one-quarter profits or losses and the largest short in the market is reported to have been frightened in today.

Corn was firmer with a slight let-up in the country selling. The large shipping business of yesterday, 500,000 bushels, also helped today.

Oats were steady for the same reasons and elevator people were on the buying side.

Provisions were firmer with some decrease noted in hog receipts and some exceedingly good buying for long account by leading local traders.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

Emigration Bill Passed.

Special to The Tribune.

Berlin, May 20.—In the Reichstag today the emigration bill was passed and will become operative on the first day of April, 1898. The oleomargerine bill will be passed later.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

Recognized as a Great, Safe, Clean Family Paper—A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Culture of Every Member of the Family.

A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort will be made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends.

Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties."

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interests of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a page of Science and Mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a strong array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week.

It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictoral weeklies, whether printed in black or in colors, all sell for 10 cents a copy, or for $5.00 a year. THE TRIBUNE'S colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictoral weekly, in several colors, worth $2.50 a year. At this price, however, it would be expensive, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. This is a bargain, considering the fact that THE TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY (with colored supplement each Friday) will be sent to those who forward to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. Those who do not remit $2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, $8.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY $2.00. WEEKLY, $1.00, TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy.

THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

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HAVEN'T YOU

Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen, The owler. Call to see them.

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216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American News papers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies,
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WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Friday, fair and warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	75	00	S	Pt'ly Cl'dy.
Charlotte	78	00	S.	Clear
Wilmington	68	S E	00	Pt'ly Cl'dy.
Hatteras	68	E.	00	Clear.
Washington	76	00	S.	Cloudy.
New York	60	00	S.	Pt'ly Cl'dy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 71; normal, 69; departure 2

Total rainfall for the day, 0; normal, .20; departure, .20.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 23 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 117 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, 1.88 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 83 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The weather continues fine and clear over nearly all sections, excepting a few points in the Lake region, where cloudy weather prevails, with a little rain.

The barometer is low over the Lakes and high over the South, conditions especially favorable for the continuation of fair weather. The temperature has changed but slightly during the past 24 hours. The prevailing winds in the North are from the South and Southwest.

The largest rainfall, one-half inch, occurred at St. Paul, and the lowest temperature at Marquette.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local News.

The summer electric cars will be running by Sunday.

Thomas Jones (white) was sent to the roads for thirty days by the mayor yesterday.

The Federal Court will convene next week with Judge T. R. Purnell presiding. The term will probably last two weeks.

A Demorest medal contest will take place at the Institution for the Blind this evening at 8 o'clock. The public is invited.

It is reported that arrangements may be made for a special train to take the crowd out to Wake Forest to the commencement next Thursday.

Raleigh Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar will meet this evening at 7:45 o'clock sharp. The order of the Temple will be conferred.

The sponsor for North Carolina, Miss Fannie Branch Jones, will be the guest of Hon. J. B. O'Bryan on the occasion of the reception of the United Confederate Veterans at Nashville June 22 to 24th.

The undergraduate debate and oratorical contest of the Pullen Literary Society of the A. and M. College will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the college. Street cars will run to accommodate the crowd.

A new enterprise has been started on the corner of Blount and Morgan streets for the manufacture of cider. They are making the highest grade article. Mr. Edward Hollingsworth is one of the proprietors of the works.

The Baptist Tabernacle Sunday School excursion to Richmond will be run June 8 via the Southern Railway to Selma and thence over the Atlantic Coast-Line. The tickets will be $2. Messrs. J. M. Broughton and J. S. Allen compose the committee on arrangements.

The Thompson Orphanage Guild is making preparations to have a delightful musical on next Wednesday evening. A full program will be printed later, so that all may know beforehand what is in store for them. Contributions will be entirely voluntary, but it is hoped all who attend will liberally help the orphanage.

The Musical Postponed.

At a meeting of St. Luke's Circle of the King's Daughters on yesterday afternoon it was decided best to defer the musical which was to have been given at the Park Hotel until after the Tarboro convention of the King's Daughters and Sons, of North Carolina.

MISS E. M. MOORE, Secretary.

Justice Roberts' Court.

The court was busy yesterday morning when the Tribune man called in. Judge Roberts was getting ready for the day's work.

Frank Horton, colored, arraigned on a charge of carrying concealed weapon, to-wit, metallic knuckles; pleaded guilty; sent on to Superior Court, and in default of $50 bond, committed to jail.

Frank Horton, colored, charged with escape; pleaded guilty; sent to jail to await Superior Court in default of $50 bond.

The case of Thomas Terrell, charged with murder, will be heard at 4 o'clock this evening before Justice Harry Roberts.

Reception to the Boys.

Last evening from 8 to 10 o'clock Mrs. Ivan M. Procter gave a reception to the boys of the Trinity Chapter of the Epworth League of Edenton Street Methodist Church, in celebration of the birthday of Master Robert Proctor, who is a member of the chapter. This chapter is composed of about fifty boys between the ages of eight and fourteen years. The boys certainly enjoyed the evening, and Mrs. Procter certainly has the satisfaction of knowing that she gave fifty boys a royal good time.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

H. E. Hancock, North Carolina; B. L. Tyrre, Lyby; H. Heller, New York; R. P. Taylor, Oxford; Oscar J. Spears, Lillington; Emmet E. Levy, Baltimore; S. Shelton, Richmond; A. J. Rickel, Mebane; J. F. Trollinger, North Carolina; J. A. Holmes, Chapel Hill; W. J. Thomas, Charlotte; G. C. Atkinson, Atlanta; C. F. Knox, New York; Leon Newman, Maryland; E. P. Goodwyn, Virginia; L. D. Hargrove, North Carolina; R. B. Brittain, North Carolina; Miss Julia Howell, Goldsboro; L. D. Howell, city; M. W. Page, Wake county; L. B. Brickenstein, Salem; Otis A. Turner, Durham; Geo. W. Rippard, Baltimore; W. D. McCracken, Cincinnati, O.; H. A. Sanford, Massachusetts; Dr. Cyrus Thompson, wife and two children, city; Mrs. Frank Thompson, Jacksonville; Jno. B. Neal, Halifax county; W. Duke, Durham.

TERRELL GIVEN A HEARING

COMMITTED TO JAIL UNDER A TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR BOND.

Defense Introduced None of their Witnesses—Terrell Will not be Tried for Murder.

Thomas Terrell, colored, charged with the murder of John Gill, colored, at Wake Forest the afternoon of April 29th, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice H. H. Roberts yesterday afternoon. Terrell is a boy not more than 19 years of age.

Only two witnesses were examined. Mary Gill, the wife of the deceased, testified that her husband, his sister, his mother and herself were seated upon the porch of the house of Beb Gill, father of John Gill, about dusk Thursday, April 29th, when Tom Terrell came up to the porch. Mary said that she and her husband, John, lived about 75 yards from Beb Gill's house. Tom Terrell lived with them, but took his meals elsewhere. Mary's husband boarded with his father, as she was employed as a cook by Mrs. Timberlake. Terrell came up to the steps and asked John Gill for his bed quilt and other things belonging to him in John's house. John replied that he couldn't get them until he paid him the board which he owed. Terrell said that he had the money, but he had heard a heap of talk and he wouldn't pay him until he got his things, and he was going to get them or kill somebody or be killed. John then told him "Go out, Tom, we don't want to have any fuss," and at the same time went in the yard where Tom was, whereupon Tom struck him with his left hand and stabbed him with his right at the same time. The witness ran for a doctor as soon as she saw that John was stabbed. On cross-examination she said that John was stabbed in the left side of the abdomen. Witness stated first that Tom had the knife in his left hand, but afterwards said it was his right. She denied that John struck Tom or that the stabbbing was done on the bridge a short distance from the house. She said that John was picked up on the bridge and carried back to his father's house, but he walked there after he was stabbed; he had started home.

Ida Gill, a sister of the deceased, was the other witness. She was on the porch and witnessed the affair. Her testimony was substantially the same as the preceding witness. When Tom asked for his things, she said, John told him that he didn't know that he would let him have them at all, since he owed him some money. Tom replied that he must have his bed clothing "tonight, or somebody's life is going to be missing or mine one." John went out in the yard and ordered Tom away and the latter struck and stabbed him at the same time. John walked to the bridge towards the road and fell. Tom had his hand on his knife when he came in the yard.

Dr. Solomon Holding was the physician who dressed Gill's wound. He testified that Gill died May 7th from peritonitis, caused by a wound inflicted with a knife in the abdomen.

Col. Argo was the defendant's counsel, and he decided not to introduce any of his witnesses at this time. The defendant had four witnesses present. Justice Harry Roberts committed Terrell back to jail in default of a $250 bond.

A Beautiful Parade.

Promptly as the clock struck 12 yesterday the Governor's Guard marched out of their armory and in beautiful full-dress coats, white helmets and white duck pants, swung into line for their grand dress parade. As they proceeded over a lengthy line of march, embracing the principal business and residential streets they presented a spectacle such as we have rarely seen, and one which made every citizen proud of the citizen soldier boys. The Governor's Guard is an organization of which our citizens are and should well be proud, as, supported mainly by their own endeavors, the members keep together this organization, which is one of the first requisites of a hustling business city. They have won honors in the past under different commands, and should the opportunity occur, the future will ever find them ready to respond to the bugle call.

Captain Crawford is to be congratulated on the excellent appearance his men made yesterday.

Delightful Evening.

Last evening the parlors of the Central Hotel were thronged with some of Raleigh's prettiest young ladies and most gallant young men. Miss Pearl Jones proved a charming hostess. The party was given to some of her friends. After spending a pleasant hour in the parlor, they repaired to the dining-hall, where delicate and choice refreshments were served. Among those present were Misses Alice and Sallie Harris, Emma Johnson, Bertha Kleuppelburg, Bessie Powell, Eugenia Harris, Annie and Pearl Jones and Messrs. Harvey Johnson, William Penny, Samuel and Paul Waitt, Archie and Thomas Walters, George Hood, Charles Woodell, John Murphy, Jesse Jones, Jr., George Hardie, J. B. Moseley, Mr. Turner and Mr. Stairewalt.

Proposals for Wood and Coal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing wood and coal at the yards of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution will be received up to noon, June 14, 1897.

One hundred cords of old-field pine wood, eight feet long, split and quartered, free from knots, straight and not over six months old at time bid is made; must be delivered and placed in suitable condition for inspection and measurement no later than October 1, 1897.

Three hundred and seventy-two tons of bituminous coal, run of the mine; seventy tons of anthracite egg coal, free from slate, 2,000 pounds to the ton.

Bidders are required to state the mines from which their coal is taken, and whether their anthracite is red or white ash. Certificates of weight must accompany each load as delivered in quantities at each department of the institution as directed by the undersigned.

Delivery must not be later than September 10, 1897.

The right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid is reserved.

W. H. RAND,
Steward for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.
Raleigh, May 20th, 1897.

Four Million Dollar Loan

Special to The Tribune.

Montevideo, May 20.—The new loan of four million dollars has been sanctioned by the Uruguayan chambers.

Vernon Howell, now a pharmacist at Rocky Mount, is in the city. He has been elected Professor of Pharmacy at the State University and will assume his duties there in September. He may spend a short while in Chapel Hill this summer looking after his laboratory and making other arrangements.

Personal.

Mr. Sturgis has returned to the city.

Mr. H. J. Dowell has gone to Morehead.

Miss Mary Daniel is visiting in Goldsboro.

Mr. Washington Duke of Durham is in town.

Mr. E. C. Duncan has gone to Washington city.

Miss Florence Jones has gone to Charlotte.

Miss Julia Howell, of Goldsboro, is at the Yarborough.

Dr. and Mrs. Abbott went to their eastern home yesterday.

Dr. Faison's little son, Julius, was reported better last evening.

Representative Arledge of Polk County spent yesterday in the city.

Rev. and Mrs. L. Martin, of Granville county, were in the city yesterday.

Misses Sadie and Minnie Tucker left yesterday for Nashville to attend the Centennial Exposition.

Solicitor Bernard spent Wednesday night in the city and left yesterday morning for Henderson.

Governor and Mrs. Russell have returned from Greensboro, where they attended the commencement.

Mr. William McClure left the city yesterday. He will now devote his time to conducting a traveling photograph gallery.

Mr. J. S. Congleton, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. L. W. Lancaster, returned to Greenville, N. C., yesterday.

Miss Bessie Wyatt has returned from the State Normal College at Greensboro to spend the vacation at home.

Mr. C. F. von Herrmann has returned from Clarksville, Va., where he established a permanent river station and water-marks on the Roanoke river.

Mr. L. B. Brickenstein, of Salem, is in the city. He is one of Salem's most progressive business men, a member of the firm of Senserman & Brickenstein, plumbers and steam fitters, a leading firm in the South. He is also a member of the famous Salem Orchestra, and a musician of rare accomplishments.

Dr. Solomon Holding, of Wake Forest, was in the city yesterday. Dr. Holding has just completed a course in a celebrated Northern Medical University and graduated with high honors. He has not decided where he will locate, but the town which secures him is to be congratulated. Every one who knows him predicts for him a successful career.

A BEAUTIFUL PERFORMANCE.

Mystic Midgets Made a Decided Hit Last Night.

Beautiful little girls, elegant costumes and gallant boys entertained a highly appreciative audience at Metropolitan Hall last night in Fred. H. Decker's grand juvenile fairy spectacle, "Mystic Midgets." About one hundred of the little folks participated in this entertainment, and each one was an actor in themselves.

The opening scene of the cantata was the "Isle of Flowers," and characterized the meeting of the fairies the first of June, celebrating the anniversary of the flowers. Throughout the entire performance the jolly little boys and girls commanded the attention of a small but enthusiastic audience. It was evident to the most critical that these little folks had been well and carefully trained, and not a hitch was noticeable throughout the entire play.

The entertainment was for the benefit of the Governor's Guard, and, notwithstanding the miserably small audience they come out a few dollars ahead. The play merited a crowded house, as it was one of the best that has been presented in Raleigh for a long time, professional or amateur.

"Mystic Midgets" is from the pen of Messrs. Bertram and Willard, who are now in the city. Every word and gesture of this magnificent play shows the touch of a true artist, and Raleigh should feel proud of having such distinguished authors as visitors within her limits.

These gentlemen are also the authors and are directing the coming production of "Captain Dick," which will be presented at Metropolitan Hall on the 28th and 29th inst. for the benefit of the Waif-Saving Circle of the King's Daughters. It is to be hoped that the lovers of a good play will come out in full force on the 28th and 29th.

MURDERED IN BED.

A Family Disposed of for Money in the House.

Denver, Col., May 20.—Advices reached here today to the effect that William H. Hamilton, a contractor, his wife, Mrs. Catherine Hamilton; his son, Lee Hamilton, aged 19 and his daughter, Elizabeth Hague Hamilton, aged 18, who lived in Denver until recently, were murdered near Helena, Mont., three weeks ago and the crime was suppressed in order to enable the Montana authorities to trace the murderers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton were found dead in bed with their throats cut.

Miss Hamilton was also dead in bed with her throat cut and many bruises on her body.

Lee Hamilton had evidently made a desperate fight. His body was literally covered with wounds. All the fingers of his right hand were severed, showing that he had grasped the razor or knife. His throat was also cut.

Foot prints near the house showed that two men were concerned in the murders. The house had been ransacked, and it is believed that the murderers secured about $500.

FIGHTING HAS CEASED

It is Expected That Turkey Will Deal Directly With Greece.

Athens, May 20.—The Turkish forces in pursuing the Greek troops retreating from Domokos, kept harrassing by attacks upon the Greeks until last night, when the Turks learned that an armistice had been agreed upon. The Greek artillery retired in good order, but in retreating the artillerymen lost several wagons and big guns which were upset. The Turks now occupy Greek fortifications in an hours' march from Taratza which was occupied by a regiment of Greek cavalry. The losses on both sides during the retreat were considerable. Several Greek officers were killed or wounded.

London, May 20.—It is expected that in negotiations for the establishment of peace, Turkey will deal direct with Greece in accordance with a precedent made at San Stefano. The treaty between Turkey and Greece will be submitted to a conference of European powers which will probably be held at Paris.

The Town of Wawa Captured.

Special to The Tribune.

Brass, Coast of Guinea, May 20.—An expedition, presumably French, has captured and burned the town of Wawa, in the Bussa country. One hundred men were killed and over two hundred were taken prisoners.

OVER HALF A CENTURY
The Family Friend.

THE FRIEND OF { CHILDREN / PARENTS / GRANDPARENTS
MOTHER'S FRIEND.

PEOTNADT'S EXTRACT

FOR ALL PAIN.

The Genuine never fails.
It can always be relied on.
Used Internally and Externally.

Far superior to any imitation or substitute. It costs more to make, it costs more to buy—but is cheaper, because stronger, better and purer than anything else.

☞Note our Name on Label and Wrapper.
Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY.

The Tax Listers to Begin Their Work.

Large posters have just been issued announcing that the list-takers for Wake county, Messrs. William O'Neill and John Nichols, who were recently elected by the county commissioners, will list taxes during the month of June for the year 1897.

Messrs. O'Neill and Nichols will have an office in the court-house, where citizens are expected to meet them and list all the real estate, personal property, etc., which each one shall own on the first day of June, or shall be required to give in then. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years are to list their polls during the same time. Return of property and giving in of poll are required. All persons who are liable for a poll-tax and fail to give themselves in, and all who own property and fail to list it, will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined or imprisoned.

Assassinated by Robbers.

Paducah, Ky., May 20.—Mr. John Roberts, probably the wealthiest and most extensive cattle buyer in Southern Illinois, was foully assassinated near Eddyville, Ill., twenty miles from this place, last night. He was visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, and the two were returning from a spring when two masked men jumped from behind a tree and ordered them to halt. Roberts instantly drew his pistol, but before he could shoot both robbers fired simultaneously, and Roberts fell, firing as he did so. The robbers fled and were traced to near this city. Roberts was known to be in the habit of carrying all his money about him instead of depositing it in a bank. At the time of the killing he had left $4,000 at the house of his brother-in-law.

"The Grecian dames are sunburned."
Tro and Cres., act I, scene 3.
Our dames soon rid themselves of this trouble. They used Pond's Extract.

Cut Roses. **Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,**

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

LOST—Setting from seal ring, gold inlaid initial "P." Finder rewarded by returning to Park Hotel.

A. B. STRONACH

BOTH HOW CHEAP AND HOW GOOD.

7 1-2c. Guipure Lace Lawns, Valois Lace Lawns, Dorothie Stripes, Irish Lawns, worth 12½c and 15.

8 1-3c. Rosemary Organdies, Scotch Dimities, French Jaconets, Mousseline Brodee, worth 12½c to 15c.

THE NEW THINGS

In Leather Belts, 10c, 20c to 25c.; Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 12½c to 25c; Ladies' Waist Belts, 10c to 50c.; Ladies' Fans, 5c to 50c.

Ladies' Oxford Ties.

Napoleon, Gennesee and Coin Toes, $1.50 to $2.00, worth $2.00 and $2.50.

Our 8 4 White French Organdies, our fourth invoice this season. Six numbers of the greatest values ever offered.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,
SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. LEADER OF LOW PRICES, 130 Fayetteville Street.

SPECIAL RATES

VIA THE

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, on May 15th to 18th inclusive, limited 15 days from date of sale. Rate $6.35 for the round trip.

Meeting North Carolina State Convention Women's Christian Temperance Union.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Henderson, N. C., and return, on June 9th to 11th, inclusive, final limit June 16th. Rate $2 25 for the round trip.

Women's Exposition of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 19th and 20th, limited three days from date of sale, for $3.70 round trip.

Meeting Presbyterian Church General Assembly (U. S.), Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 17th to 21st, inclusive, with final limit to June 10th, 1897. Rate $5.65.

Meeting Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, San Francisco, Cal.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to San Francisco, Cal., and return on June 22, 23, 29, 30 and July 1, 2, 3, with final limit August 15th, 1897. One first-class fare for the round trip.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets every Tuesday and Thursday from Raleigh to Nashville, Tenn., for $14 00; limited ten days from date of sale.

For further information in regard to rates and routes, apply to
H. S LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. KIMBALL, Ticket Agent Union Depot, Raleigh, N. C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Portsmouth, Va.